

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3017.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1885.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

## DUNDEE FINE-ART EXHIBITION.

The EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES in OIL and WATER COLOURS, and of SCULPTURE will be OPENED in the Albert Institute on OCTOBER 3rd, the receiving day being September 5th. Works must be carriage paid, except in case of special invitations. These Exhibitions have been uniformly successful, the sales, which reached over £3,000, having averaged 5,544.

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**LECTURES.—Dr. CLARKE ROBINSON, Author of "Our Early English Literature," University, Durham, is arranging with Literary and other Societies for his PUBLIC LECTURES. Syllabus (sent free) includes Our Anglo-Saxon Literature, Beowulf,英雄, Beowulf, Faerie-tales, Byrne, "Song of Roland," Klingsor's Lieb, &c. Details of our Teuton Poetry, &c.**

"Dr. Robinson is one of the most successful public lecturers of the present time. He has the happy faculty of blending instruction with entertainment."—*Free Press*, Wakefield, June 6, 1885.

**LECTURES.—Mr. ALFRED ST. JOHNSTON, Author of "Camping among Cannibals," &c., is now making arrangements with Institutes and Literary Societies for the delivery of his LECTURES on LIFE in the SOUTH SEA ISLANDS and other Polynesian Subjects.—For further particulars apply Goldie's, Sutton Coldfield.**

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An ASSISTANT LECTURER in MATHEMATICS will be appointed SEPTEMBER (stipend, £100 per annum).

Candidates must be in Additions, with Testimonials and References, not later than August 27th. For further information apply to CARDIFF, June 12, 1885.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**

The SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE commences on OCTOBER 1st. Introductory Lecture, at 4 p.m., by Professor Schäfer, F.R.S.

The SESSION of the FACULTIES of ARTS and LAWS and of SCIENCE (including the Indian School and the Departments of Applied Science and Technology) of the Royal Artillery, opens on OCTOBER 5th. Introductory Lecture at 3 p.m. by Prof. G. T. Roger Smith, F.R.I.B.A. Instruction is provided for Women in Arts, Laws, and Sciences.

Prospectuses and Regulations relating to Exhibitions, &c. (value £2,000), may be obtained from the College, Gower-street, W.C.

Engineering and Mechanics Entrance Prizes (Languages and Science) and for Medical and (Glycrist) Engineering Entrance Exhibitions begin SEPTEMBER 28.

The SCHOOL REOPENS SEPTEMBER 21. The College is close to Gower-street Station. The College is close to Gower-street Station. IVOR JAMES, Registrar.

**VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.**

This University CONFERES DEGREES in Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine, on those who have pursued prescribed Courses of Study in a College of the University and have passed the necessary Examinations.

A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (Faculties of Arts, Science, and Law) and an ENTRANCE EXAMINATION (in Arts, Faculty of Medicine) will take place on OCTOBER, commencing on MONDAY, 5th.

Particulars as to them and other Examinations and as to Courses of Study may be obtained from the Registrar, Manchester.

A. T. BENTLEY, M.A., Registrar.

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SESSION 1885-6.

1. DEPARTMENT of ARTS and LAW.

2. DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ENGINEERING. Candidates for Admission in these Departments must be under Fourteen years of age, and those under Sixteen will be required to pass an Entrance Examination in English, Arithmetic, and Elementary Latin, to be held on OCTOBER 2nd.

3. DEPARTMENT of MEDICINE and SURGERY. Students are required before entering, to have passed either the Entrance Examination in Arts, or the Preliminary Examination in the Victoria University, or some other Preliminary Examination prescribed by the General Medical Council.

4. DEPARTMENT for WOMEN (29, Brunswick-street). Particulars of Scholarships tenable in this Department are included in the Prospectus.

The SESSION in Departments 1, 2, and 4 will commence on the 6th, and in 3 on the 1st OCTOBER.

5. EVENING CLASSES.

The SESSION in Departments 1, 2, and 4 will commence on the 6th, in 3 on the 1st, and in 5 on the 12th OCTOBER.

Prospects of the several Departments, and of Entrance Exhibitions and Scholarships (14 in number, and varying in value from £12 to £100 per annum), may be obtained at Mr. CONNELL'S, Piccadilly, Manchester, and they will be forwarded from the College on application.

HENRY WM. HOLDEN, Registrar.

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A Handbook forwarded on application.

**S. T. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.**

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Two Classes are held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in each year for the convenience of Gentlemen who are preparing for the Matriculation Examination at the University of London—from October to January, and from March to June. Fee for the Course of Three Months, 10s. 10d.

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For further particulars apply to the Warden of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

A detailed Syllabus of the Classes forwarded on application.

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TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of the value of 100/- each, tenable for one year, will be competed for on September 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th. One of the value of 100/- will be awarded to the Candidate at the Examination who has done the best work in the year. The other, the Candidates must be under twenty-five years of age.

The Subjects of Examination are Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Physiology (no candidate to take more than four subjects).

The JAFFESEON EXHIBITION will be competed for at the same time, and the successful Candidate will receive a sum of £100.

The Classical subjects are those of the London University Matriculation Examination of July, 1885.

This is an open Exhibition of the value of 50/-.

The successful Candidate will be entitled to the Medical or Surgical Practice of any Metropolitan Medical School.

The successful Candidates will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the October succeeding the Examination, and are eligible for the other Hospital Scholarships on admission.

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This said there is nothing to add that is not praise. In every page of these volumes there is something to go back upon and to admire. One reads them for the fiftieth time, and for the fiftieth time one feels inclined to esteem their author for the chief of living poets. It is true that there are faults, and these of a kind which this present age is indisposed to condone. The rhymes are sometimes poor; the movement of the verse is sometimes uncertain and sometimes slow; the rhythms are always obviously simple in their structure; now and then the intention and effect are cold even to austerity, are bald to the point of uncomeliness. But, on the other hand, how many of the greater qualities of art and inspiration are repre-

sented here, and here alone in modern work! There is none of that delight in material for material's sake which is held to be a primary essential in the composition of an artist of the first rank; there is none of that rapture of sound and motion, and none of that efflorescence of expression, which are said to enter largely into the endowment of the true singer. For any of those excesses in technical accomplishment, those ecstasies in the use of words, those effects of sound which are so rich and strange as to impress the hearer with something of the emotion which the process of creation awakened in their author—for any, indeed, of the characteristic attributes of modern poetry—one searches here in vain. In matters of form this poet is no romantic, but a classic to the finger-tips. He adores his Shakespeare, but he will none of his Shakespeare's fashions. For him the essentials are dignity of thought and sentiment, and distinctness of manner and utterance. It is no aim of his to talk for talking's sake; to express what is but half felt and half understood; to embody vague emotions and nebulous fancies in language that all its richness cannot redeem from the reproach of being nebulous and vague. In his scheme of art there is no place for excess, however magnificent and Shakespearean—for exuberance, however overpowering and Hugo-esque. Human and interesting in themselves, the ideas his verse embodies are completely apprehended; natural in themselves, the experiences it pictures are intimately felt and most thoroughly perceived. They have been resolved into their elements by the operation of a faculty of selection almost Sophoclean, and the effect of their presentation is akin to that of a gallery of Greek marbles.

Other poets say anything—say everything that is in them. Mr. Browning has realized the myth of the Inexhaustible Bottle; Mr. Morris is fluent and copious; Mr. Swinburne has a facility that would seem impossible if it were not a living fact; even the Laureate is sometimes prodigal of unimportant details—those little foxes that do so terribly spoil the grapes—of touches insignificant and superfluous, of words for words' sake, of cadences that have no *raison d'être* save themselves. Mr. Arnold alone says only what is worth saying. Or, in other words, he selects, and it comes to pass that from his matter there is eliminated whatever is impertinent, and only what is vital is permitted to remain. Sometimes, it has to be confessed, he goes a little astray, and his application of the principle on which Sophocles wrought, and Homer, results in failure. But in these instances it will always be found, we think, that the effect is due, not in any way to the principle or the poet's application of it, but to the poet himself, who has exceeded his commission, and attempted more than it is in him to accomplish. The case is rare with Mr. Arnold, one of whose qualifications—and by no means the least Greek of them—is a fine consciousness of his limitations. But that he has failed, and failed considerably, it would be idle to deny. There is 'Merope' to bear witness to the fact; and of 'Merope' what is there to say? Evidently it is an imitation Greek play: an essay, that is, in a form which has ceased long since to have

any active life, so that the attempt to revive it—to create, as it were, a soul under the ribs of very obvious Death—is a blunder, alike in sentiment and in art. As evidently, too, Mr. Arnold is no dramatist. Empedocles, the Strayed Reveller, even the Forsaken Merman—all these are expressions of purely personal feeling, are so many metamorphoses of Mr. Arnold. In 'Merope' there is no such basis of reality. The poet is never, and has never been, on a level with his argument. He knows little or nothing of any of his characters—or of Merope, or Aegyptus, or Polyphontes, of Arcas, or Laias, or even the Messenger; at every step the ground is seen to be shifting beneath his feet; he is (comparatively) empty of matter, and his application of the famous principle of selection is felt to be labour lost. He is winnowing the wind, in fact, and washing, not gold, but mere water.

It is far otherwise with 'Empedocles,'

with the 'Dejaneira' fragment, with 'Sohrab and Rustum,' with 'Philomela,'

with all his better work—perhaps, above all, with the unique and unapproachable 'Balder Dead.'

As it seems to us, indeed, this last is alone in modern art for simple majesty of conception, sober directness and potency of expression, sustained dignity of thought and sentiment and style, the complete presentation of whatever is essential and the avoidance of whatever is merely decorative—for every Homeric quality, in fact, save rhythmical vitality and rapidity of movement. Here, for example, is something of that choice yet ample suggestiveness—the only true realism because the only perfect method of realization—by which the similitudes of the "Ionian father of his race" are so pre-eminently distinguished:

And as a spray of honeysuckle flowers

Brushes across a tired traveller's face  
Who shuffles through the deep dew-moistened dust,  
On a May evening, in the darken'd lanes,  
And starts him, that he thinks a ghost went by—  
So Hoder brushed by Hermod's side.

Here is Homer's direct and moving, because most human and comprehensive, touch in narrative:

But from the hill of Lidskialf Odin rose,  
The throne, from which his eye surveys the world;  
And mounted Sleipner, and in darkness rode  
To Asgard. And the stars came out in heaven,  
High over Asgard, to light home the king.  
But fiercely Odin gallop'd, moved in heart;  
And swift to Asgard, to the gate, he came,  
And terribly the hoofs of Sleipner rang  
Along the flinty floor of Asgard streets,  
And the Gods trembled on their golden beds  
Hearing the wrathful Father coming home—  
For dread, for like a whirlwind, Odin came.  
And to Valhalla's gate he rode, and left  
Sleipner; and Sleipner went to his own stall;  
And in Valhalla Odin laid him down.

And here—to have done with evidence of what is known to every one already—here is the Homeric manner, large, majestic, impersonal, of recording speech:

Bethink ye, Gods, is there no other way?  
Speak, were not this way, a way for Gods?  
If I, if Odin, clad in radiant arms,  
Mounted on Sleipner, with the warrior Thor  
Drawn in his car beside me, and my sons,  
All the strong brood of Heaven, to swell my train,  
Should make irruption into Hel's realm,  
And set the fields of gloom ablaze with light,  
And bring in triumph Balder back to Heaven?

One has but to contrast such living work as all this with the "mouldering realm" of 'Merope' to feel the difference instantly, and almost with a sense of pain.

For doleful are the ghosts, the troops of dead,  
Whom Hela with austere control presides;  
while this in its plain, heroic completeness  
is touched with a stately life that is a  
promise of immortality.

It is evident, indeed, that Mr. Arnold wrote 'Balder Dead' in his most fortunate hour, and that 'Merope' is his one serious mistake in literature. For a genius thus peculiar and introspective, drama—the presentation of character through action—is impossible; to a method thus reticent and severe, drama—the expression of emotion in action—is improper. "Not here, O Apollo!" It is written that none shall bind his brows with the twin laurels of *epos* and drama wreathed in one garland. Shakspere could not, nor could Homer; and how should Mr. Arnold?

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All books of popular tales are not good presents to give to children, and all fairy tales that amuse children are not good studies for the "folk-loreist." 'Wide Awake Stories,' which Messrs. Steel and Temple have collected from the mouths of the peasantry in the Punjab, are good for both audiences—good for the school-room and good for the study. Children will be delighted with the humour and gaiety of 'Sir Bumble,' 'The Rats' Wedding,' and the rest, and will be gratified by the well-deserved fate of the Scavenger King. Students will be pleased by the preface and its vivid description of popular life in the Punjab, and of the hours after sunset when the dusky little ones lie "wide awake," and tell the traditional tales as they have heard them from their elders, or perhaps combine in kaleidoscopic rearrangements the comparatively few incidents which furnish forth the vast variety of the world's minor myths. The editors and collectors have supplied much more than a preface. They have added copious notes explanatory of local customs, names, and superstitions. They describe the fabulous *yâch*, a nocturnal creature, owner of the cap of invisibility. We learn also that, as in other lands, the ghosts of women who die in childbirth have a peculiar fate, less happy than that described by the *revenant* of 'Clerk Saunders':

Their beds are made in the heavens high,  
Down at the foot of our good Lord's knee,  
Weel set about wi' gilly flowers:  
I wot sweet company for to see!

Prof. Child, by the way, seems to separate this passage from 'Clerk Saunders,' and to regard it as a portion of another ballad. In the Punjab women who die in travail become malignant spirits, "very ugly, black, breastless," and with feet turned the wrong way about. Had the Homeric gods any such peculiarity? In a passage in the Iliad a god is recognized by a mortal who sees his legs beneath the knee. The Indian *Lamia* described here is an old friend, the Lamia of Keats, a serpent woman. For information the reader is referred to the not very accessible *Indian Antiquary*, xl. 230. It might have been better to reprint in the notes to 'Wide Awake Stories' what is to be said about "Lamia or *Aqua*." The notes suggest some references to foreign tales, and 'The Jackal and Crocodile' is

paralleled in Uncle Remus's 'Brer Rabbit and Brer Wolf,' and 'Brer Terrapin and Brer Rabbit.' These fables of unusual cunning are known world-wide, however we may prefer conjecturally to account for their distribution. The editors append analyses after the manner sanctioned by the Folk-lore Society. Nothing very novel or startling results from these analyses, which only begin to be valuable when we compare examples of stories from all quarters of the globe. Lastly, there is a most useful summary of the various incidents of the stories—incidents found, many of them, from the Samoyeds to Madagascar, and from Samoa to the Punjaub. How they were scattered, whether from an original source, by separate invention, or in process of commerce and migration, is a problem which will probably never be solved. Perhaps it should be added that the Punjaub tales, though lively and diverting, are, naturally, rather modern and civilized in their general air—at least as much so as the German tales in Grimm, more so than Servian and Româic *Märchen*.

*Simon de Montfort, Comte de Leicester.* Par Charles Bémont. (Paris, Picard.)

The revolution of the thirteenth century in England was mainly an aristocratic movement. It is true it was also a popular movement in the sense that the sympathies of, perhaps, the mass of the people went with the barons in their attempt to set limits to royal misgovernment. Here, as at other periods in our history, the efforts of the nobility to protect their privileges indirectly produced an extension of the general liberties and considerable changes in the machinery of the Constitution. But these were results not contemplated by the barons who extorted the Charter or the barons who were parties to the Mise of Lewes. It cannot fairly be asserted that they were foreseen by the great leader of the latter, sagacious and acute beyond his fellows as he was in many ways. If Simon de Montfort was really the founder of the House of Commons, as Dr. Pauli has called him, he was so only by accident. As a matter of fact, the representative chamber had been steadily developing for three quarters of a century before the Parliament of 1265. The principle that the "community" required to be represented in the great council of the nation was virtually, though not formally, recognized in the Great Charter; and it was frequently enough reaffirmed in the legislation of Henry III.'s reign. No doubt the representative knights of the shire or burgesses of selected towns were only called up from time to time to discuss some particular measure of State. The expedient was regarded as a revolutionary one, not to be resorted to save at a national crisis. It is doubtful whether Simon's great representative Parliament can be considered in a very different light. The assembly of 1265 was summoned by a revolutionary leader who had placed himself on terms of inexorable hostility towards the Crown, and yet could not reckon with any confidence on the aristocratic party, of which he was nominally the chief. It was necessary for him to obtain support by a process which was the nearest mediæval approach to the Napoleonic *plébiscite*. There is little

reason to suppose that De Montfort, when he temporarily extended the limits of Parliament, intended to effect any permanent change in the English system of government. The credit of making the representatives of the commons a necessary and integral portion of the national assembly belongs not to him, but to his greater nephew. "Le véritable créateur de la chambre des communes," says M. Bémont, "c'est le politique Édouard I<sup>e</sup>, ce n'est pas le révolutionnaire Simon de Montfort."

This is the point of view taken up in the present volume, and it gives a *raison d'être* for rewriting the life of the great earl which would not exist if the author were merely attempting to do afresh what has been excellently done before in Dr. Pauli's biographical sketch and Mr. Prothero's admirable essay. M. Bémont, in fact, seeks to give us the picture of Simon de Montfort, the feudal baron, "le représentant le plus vrai de l'aristocratie anglaise soulevée contre la royauté." He devotes more space than either of his predecessors to the career of the Earl of Leicester in Gascony. On the value of this part of the book there cannot be two opinions. Nowhere else, that we can recollect, is this episode worked out in equal fulness of detail. M. Bémont has supplemented his studies of the English chroniclers by frequent reference to documents in the French archives, some of which are of considerable importance. It cannot be said that the story of De Montfort's viceroyalty is profoundly fascinating. But M. Bémont's chapter brings into clear relief the duplicity and incapacity which marked the character of Henry III., and makes it easy to understand that such a monarch could hardly fail to precipitate a revolution. Nor is any portrait of Simon de Montfort complete which does not include the stern fidelity and unscrupulous vigour with which he effected his task of subduing the robber chieftains and turbulent municipalities of the southern province. Moreover, we are enabled to see how important was the position which Simon, apart from his personal qualities, filled in the Western world. M. Bémont lays emphasis—perhaps undue emphasis—on the fact that the earl was in no degree an adventurer or a soldier of fortune. The brother-in-law of the English king and the representative of the house of Montfort was a great prince both in England and France. An alien to England by birth, he was of the class and lineage to which belonged the great Norman nobles who were the champions of native interests against foreign favourites and Roman ecclesiastics. No sense of incongruity seems to have been felt when he came forward as leader in the national movement against Provengals and Italians.

The pages in which M. Bémont gives, with substantial accuracy, a sketch of our institutions in the thirteenth century will be more useful to French than to English readers. The account is compiled with care and knowledge, but M. Bémont has little to say that is not already well known to English students. When he comes to discuss Simon's connexion with the "revolution" and the constitutional movement his estimate differs somewhat from that of the "martyr earl's" most enthusiastic admirers.

He declines to recognize in him one of those great political reformers whose names are for all time. He thinks—and justly enough—that there are no grounds for seeing in Simon de Montfort a sort of thirteenth century Mirabeau in combination with a thirteenth century Richelieu. But there is plenty to admire in Simon de Montfort, after all deductions have been made. M. Bémont's memoir brings out with sufficient vividness the force of character, the political aptitude, the moral earnestness, and the genius for command which made the hero of Lewes one of the most distinguished figures in an age fertile of great men. If the English people long regarded him as a saint, it was with an instinct which was not at fault. His services to them were great—greater than he or they knew. Leicester's work is summed up by M. Bémont in a sentence to which little objection can be taken:—

"Sans peut-être en avoir conscience, il a créé un des précédents les plus caractérisés qui préparent la lente évolution de l'Angleterre vers la liberté politique; il n'a pas créé autre chose, mais cela suffit à sa gloire."

M. Bémont's essay is a scholarly and creditable addition to the works of the later school of French historians, a school which emulates the Germans in the sound and careful criticism of mediæval authorities. A large number of extracts from the original documents which he has used have been transcribed by M. Bémont and printed in his appendix, and these add greatly to the value of his volume.

#### *Ambushes and Surprises.* By Col. G. B. Malleson, C.S.I. (Allen & Co.)

The title selected by Col. Malleson is sure to attract military students. Owing to the great progress made of late years in the art of war the subject of ambushes and surprises has been somewhat neglected. Nor need this fact excite astonishment. In rude ages tricks took the place very often of tactics, and what the French call *service de sûreté* receiving but slight attention, the enemy was often taken by surprise either in camp or on the march. In the present day such exploits are more difficult—indeed, they ought to be impossible. Still in partisan warfare, and in the case of small bodies of troops, some of the devices of our ancestors might with advantage be attempted. Col. Malleson is not, therefore, dealing with a topic of merely antiquarian interest, but with one from a study of which great profit may be derived by soldiers of all ranks.

A glance at the table of contents will, however, cause those who are versed in military history some surprise, for it will show them that the selection of instances has not been, from the point of view of practical instruction, judiciously made. There is no exception to be taken to the surprise of Flaminius by Hannibal at Lake Trasimenus, of Varus in the forest of Teutoburg, of Braddock at Fort Duquesne, of the affairs at Arrah and Azimgur during the Indian Mutiny; but the same cannot be said of the somewhat mythical destruction of Roland at Roncesvalles, the strategical environment rather than surprise of Fink at Maxen in the Seven Years' War, of the (only attempted) surprise of Charles V. at Innsbruck, of Inkerman, St. Gothard, and Kerkoparta.

Inkerman can scarcely be called a surprise in the full sense of the word. It is true that under cover of the night and fog the Russians succeeded in massing a large body of troops unseen close in front of our pickets; but the enemy after all was only then a few hundred yards in advance of his own outposts, and though he surprised our weak pickets, he found the main position in rear fully occupied. As to the surprise of Lecourbe on the St. Gothard, Col. Malleson himself remarks:—

"In the true sense of the word it was not a surprise; for Lecourbe had been posted on the St. Gothard to ward off an attack which was expected. The date of the attack was naturally uncertain. If, in that sense, the sudden attack of the Russian commander-in-chief may be regarded as a surprise, it must be admitted that it found Lecourbe on the alert. Being on the alert, not only did he delay his enemy as much as possible, but with very slight loss to himself in men, with the loss of his guns alone, he inflicted on him enormous damage, and all but ensured his absolute destruction."

The word "Kerkoparta" will to the majority of our readers suggest nothing. As a matter of fact it was an unguarded gate of Constantinople, through which a small body of Turks penetrated into the town and secured its capture when the main assault had been repeatedly repulsed; yet no fewer than one hundred pages have been devoted to a sketch of the origin and history of the Turks down to the year 1453. Similarly in the case of each illustration of an ambush or surprise there is a long introduction to the incident itself. The explanation alike of Col. Malleson's selection of his subjects and mode of dealing with them is afforded by the opening sentence of his preface:—

"Whilst, in this book, I have endeavoured to illustrate by a series of striking examples a special and very interesting phase of the art of war, I have striven so to select the examples that each in its turn should illustrate a distinct epoch of history."

In short, Col. Malleson has rather adopted a taking title after writing his book than made the latter the logical sequence of the title. For purely instructive purposes he has deliberately tied his own hands, and thought less of giving a treatise on a branch of the art of war than of producing a series of picturesque fragments of military history. That his selection has not been judicious it is unnecessary to prove, for a score of instances of ambushes and surprises far more instructive than most of those treated of by the author will at once occur to any one even moderately versed in military history. If, however, we accept Col. Malleson's selection, it must be admitted that he has dealt with his subjects in an interesting and skilful manner, putting living flesh on the dry bones of history, and bringing scenes dimmed by the lapse of centuries almost as vividly before our eyes as if the incidents described had happened yesterday.

#### *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum.*

—Vol. X. *Sedulii Opera Omnia ex Recensione Johannis Huemer.* Vol. XI. *Claudiani Mamerti Opera ex Recensione Augusti Engelbrecht.* (Williams & Norgate.)

THE Vienna Academy of Literature deserves much praise for its liberality in bearing the

expense of new editions of ecclesiastical Latin writers in a series intended to embrace a long list of them, with texts critically revised by competent scholars. Among the treatises that have already appeared in the series are Cyprian's letters, the 'Octavius' of Minucius Felix, and Arnobius's 'Adversus Nationes.' The tenth volume now before us contains the works of Sedulius, an Irishman and poet who flourished A.D. 434, studied in Italy, and became a presbyter there. It is uncertain whether he rose to the episcopal office. His paschal poem in five books celebrates the miracles of Scripture. The same subject is also narrated in five books of prose, which were written first and given to his patron Macedonius to read, who suggested that the matter should be turned into poetry. These works, with two epistles to Macedonius and two hymns, are all that properly belong to Sedulius. The volume gives, by way of appendix, poems relating to the presbyter and extracts from Remigius's notes on the paschal poem.

The edition is strictly critical, having regard to an authentic text alone. The forty-seven pages of prolegomena give an ample account of the MSS. consulted and used by the editor, while various readings are placed below the text. Two excellent indices are added, one pointing out the writers who have either quoted or imitated Sedulius, the other containing a list of words and phrases.

The editor has done his work in a scholarly manner, with full knowledge of the writings of Sedulius and the desire to exhibit a correct text. He has spared no pains, and has produced an edition far superior to any preceding one. He had already written a treatise upon the life and writings of the Irish poet (1878), and the present volume is its worthy completion. We congratulate Herr Huemer on his successful study and superintendence of this ancient presbyter.

The language of Sedulius is inflated even in the prose work on Scripture miracles. He delights in high-sounding words. The poem is not without merit or interest, and the descriptions have often a spirit which was rare in Latin ecclesiastical authors of the fifth century. The following lines describe the raising of Lazarus from the dead:—

Ergo ubi clamantis Domini sonuit tuba dicens.  
"Lazare, perge foras": magno concussa pavore  
Tartara dissiliunt, herebi patuere recessus,  
Et tremit letale chaos, mortisque profundae  
Les perit, atque anima propriae repente medullas  
Cernitur ante oculos vivens adstare cadaver.

The exposition or commentary of Remigius is of little use, and its derivations of words are childish. Thus Nilus is said to be "quasi Neonilus, i.e., novum trahens limum." The name Thomas is interpreted "abyssus," and Didymus "dubius vel similinus, quia ex parte similis erat Christo." Remigius's geography is no better than his etymology. Thus Capernaum is said to be situated on Mount Tabor.

Claudian Mamertus was nearly contemporary with Sedulius (A.D. 462), and a Gallic presbyter, assistant to the Bishop of Vienne. The volume before us contains his work 'De Statu Animæ' in three books, preceded by the epistle of Faustus in answer to which it was written, and followed by two epistles addressed to Pope Sidonius and Sapaudus a rhetorician respectively. Various poems

once ascribed to him are now assigned to others.

In a preface of forty-eight pages the learned editor Dr. Engelbrecht supplies a full account of the MSS. and editions of Mamertus. A critical text has the various readings below, and two indices complete the volume. Like most of the series to which it belongs, the book has had a good editor, who promises to have shortly ready for publication a dissertation on Mamertus's Latinity. The treatise is argumentative and polemical, not without value or interest even at the present day. Those who are curious to know the prevailing opinions of ecclesiastics belonging to the Western Church in the fifth century, respecting the connexion of the soul with the body both in the present life and the future, will find some satisfaction in perusing the volume. A very short specimen will show the Latinity of Mamertus:—

"Humana vero anima sicut quantitatem non recipit, ita subjacet qualitatibus, nam si de quopiam recte sit corpus ejus inquirimus, sic videlicet qualitas corporis indicatur: flavus est ille, coloratus est, pallidus vel niger est. Sin vero de anima consulamus, ita nobis qualitas ejus ostenditur: superba est, humilis est, iracunda, tranquilla est, valde meminit aut celeriter obliviscitur."

*A History of Taxation and Taxes in England from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.*

By Stephen Dowell, Assistant Solicitor to the Inland Revenue. (Longmans & Co.)

*The History of the Custom Revenue in England from the Earliest Times to the Year 1827.*

By Hubert Hall. (Stock.)

*Chronicles of the Customs Department.* By W. D. Chester. (Privately printed.)

MR. DOWELL'S is a melancholy book. In saying so we do not mean to blame him. On the contrary, with certain limitations, which we shall remark upon hereafter, his is a most excellent treatise—compilation it would perhaps be unjust to call it—which puts before the reader in a manner we have never hitherto seen the growth of our national revenue. We call it a melancholy book because it brings before us as no mere rhetorician can ever do the extreme folly and wickedness of most of the wars in which this country has been engaged from the time of "the glorious revolution" of 1688 down almost to the present time. No efforts of any number of members of the Peace Society or their friends in and out of Parliament can stamp upon the imagination our losses by needless wars so distinctly as Mr. Dowell's simple figures will do. Though written without the slightest political bias—we have, indeed, been unable to ascertain from his pages to what political party Mr. Dowell belongs—we cannot doubt that many of his readers will close the volumes with a firmer conviction than they ever had before that, putting aside all moral feeling, the great wars of the last and the present century have done more to retard our progress than all the other untoward events which have occurred put together. Mr. Dowell gives a tabular statement of the cost of each war from the accession of William III. to 1869. It is a horrible document. No doubt some of these wars were necessary, and we have no more right to complain of their expense than we have of the cost of police, prisons, or madhouses. But what

shall we say as to the War of the Spanish Succession, which cost in round numbers 50,000,000*l.*; of the war with our American colonies, over which we wasted 97,000,000*l.*; or the great struggle with revolutionary France and Napoleon, which consumed 831,000,000*l.*? In all these cases, and many others which we have not space to allude to, it is certain that the people were as much to blame as their rulers. The instincts of the savage and the recklessness of the spendthrift were not confined to any class of the community then more than they are now; but it should be remembered by all who take thought for the morrow—by every one who claims to have a higher intelligence than the wild beasts, which tear at each other from mere wantonness, without regard to consequences—that these wars have caused direct suffering to every man and woman at present alive, and that many generations of prudent and self-restrained people will have passed away before the great wrong that has been done to us can be contemplated by the white light of history alone.

Mr. Dowell's book is in no part devoted to the evils of war. He chronicles these things merely as facts which are needed to make clear the growth of that heavy burden of taxation which has crippled us. Of the early part of his work we do not think highly. In its great outlines there may, perhaps, be little to find fault with, but there are many passages which show that Mr. Dowell, like Lord Macaulay, is more at home with Harley and Somers, Pitt and Fox, than with the Plantagenets, their forefathers, or their kinsfolk. A passage like the following jars like a false note in music:—

"After the Norman Conquest, when in process of time the continental feudal system had become established in England, the king derived a considerable revenue from the incidents and casualties of the feudal tenures."

The main contention we do not call in question; but it shows a strange misconception of what took place to speak of "the continental feudal system" as having ever been established here. The relations between the various classes which grew up after the restoration of the Empire by Charles the Great differed in every country, almost in every province. Feudalism of one kind or other extended from Palermo to Edinburgh and from the Atlantic to some point—we will not endeavour to define exactly where—in what we may, speaking loosely, call Eastern Germany; but there was no more a continental feudal system than there was a continental language. The lawyers, with their minds full of the codes of long dead jurists, came everywhere in contact with the traditional customs of Teutons, Slavs, and Celts; these two antagonistic forces produced different results in almost every province in Europe. Our own feudal system, as every one who has studied manorial history in the records as well as the text-books knows, varied much in different parts of England. As a whole it may, perhaps, be said to owe its main characteristics to Normandy; but the Norman influence even may easily be exaggerated. A sort of feudal system was evidently growing up in the late Anglo-Saxon time, and if the battle of Senlac had ended in the destruction of Duke William and his fol-

lowers it is probable that the course of development as regards land-holding and its services would not have been widely different from that which our early records disclose. As Mr. Dowell has well said, our feudal system was

"the result of the efforts of the individual to protect himself amidst the anarchy that prevailed in Western Europe after the destruction of civilization by the Northern barbarians; [it] was a Land League formed upon a basis of mutual protection, with a king-in-chief."

He might have added that those historians of the last and the present century who have seen in feudalism an aggression of the strong on the weak, and who have drawn all sorts of would-be moral conclusions as to the selfishness of aristocratic human nature therefrom, have entirely failed to understand what took place and to appreciate the motives of many of those who discharged their functions manfully in the dark period when the roots of feudalism were striking deeply into European ground.

Mr. Dowell deals with the vague figures of past times with far too much confidence. They are all of them guesses, and cannot be used as we may safely use the returns furnished by the quite modern science of statistics. In one place we are told that the clergy were "possessed of a third part of the land of the kingdom"; in another, that the Church "had acquired, by various means, a fourth part at least of the lands of the kingdom." These are old tales. We have never been at the trouble of endeavouring to trace them to their source, but are quite sure that, on whatever authority they were first sent floating down the stream, they are mere surmises, unprovable by any evidence. It would not even be possible, if sufficient time and money were spent on the inquiry, to make out from the Augmentation Office records what was the amount in acres of monastic lands which passed through the hands of Henry VIII. We do not know whether Mr. Dowell includes the guild property which was appropriated in the reign of Edward VI. as Church land. If he does he has made as great an error as a member of the Liberation Society would do if he claimed the property of the City companies as part of the endowment of the Church of England.

A similar trustfulness in what is not trustworthy is shown in the assertion, without qualification, that the Black Death "swept away about one-half of the population." It may or may not have been so. The mortality was terribly great; but what was its relation to the whole population of the realm we shall never know. When we have passed down to the period where printed evidence abounds, and feudalism, if not already dead, has become, like Giant Pope in Bunyan's allegory, "crazy and stiff in his joints," Mr. Dowell's book becomes not only accurate, but extremely interesting to any one who has a desire to understand the forces which have stimulated and retarded the growth of Britain. The notices of the Commonwealth and Protectoral taxation are good and trustworthy. It is not, however, until we arrive at the time of Anne, when government such as we now have was first got into working order, that we see the author at his best. All the evidence relating to the taxation of the country has evidently been before him,

and has been studied with an amount of care which leaves nothing to be desired. There is no waste of words—the facts are given so tersely that they cannot be abridged. Very strange to us some of these facts are. Pitt's shortlived tax on maidservants in 1785, though now almost forgotten, was at one time a battle-cry between contending parties; men quarrelled over it as much, though not for so long a period, as they afterwards did about the Corn Laws. To us, who have got, whatever our political creed may be, some knowledge of the principles which should govern the imposing of new taxes, it seems almost impossible that so wild a scheme should ever have entered into a great statesman's head. It should be remembered in extenuation that Pitt copied his scheme from a Dutch original, and that before the rise of our own school of political economists the Dutch were held to be the great masters of the art of finance. Evil as the tax on women servants was, we question whether it was found to be so odious as the tax on clocks and watches, which was imposed in 1797 and repealed the following year. The demand for money was imperative, and almost every other article which a human being could use had come within the net of the tax-gatherer. This abominable oppression was removed not on account of its inherent injustice, but because it was found to be injurious to the trade. The strongest argument against it seems not to have been used—perhaps, indeed, it would have had no weight in those days. To the man who worked in a town a watch was a luxury, as he had many means of ascertaining the flight of time; but to the lonely shepherd on the hills or the farm labourer at his often solitary work it was an absolute necessity. So strongly was this felt that we have heard old men tell how the masters used to pay the watch tax for their servants.

The tax on armorial bearings was imposed by Pitt in 1798. It was intended to supply the place of the watch tax. It continues in existence still, though, like the heraldic insignia from which it draws a present revenue of some 80,000*l.* a year, it has suffered many mutations. A well-known Chancellor of the Exchequer has said that he does not think that "it is based on any sound or good principle." The only serious objection we ever heard raised against it is that the impost does not include trade-marks as well as shields and crests. When treating on this subject Mr. Dowell speaks of "the modern invention of the wafer." We do not quite understand what limits the word "modern" may have in his vocabulary. We have seen more than one wafer-fastened letter of the fifteenth century.

Mr. Hall's book differs widely from that of Mr. Dowell. It is confined within much narrower boundaries, and the whole plan is different. The mediæval part of his subject has evidently by far the greater attraction for Mr. Hall. As far as we have been able to test his work, it seems almost free from inaccuracy. This is, we know, high praise; for every one who has had to deal with old account rolls, instead of being content to derive his information from modern compilers, must be aware that they are extremely hard reading. It is not that the words, whether Latin or French, are difficult of translation,

if we are content to receive a loose one, but that the precise meaning of terms is often the subject of controversy even among experts, and that as time went on, though the word remained stationary, the thing which it signified had altered. Modern pessimists have complained that, whereas formerly English manufacturers always supplied a good article of full weight and measure, now there are evil persons who cheat the public with false wares. A petition presented to Parliament in the reign of Richard II. shows that these worthless persons, who we have been informed have been called into existence by free trade and unrestrained competition, were at that time as active as we find them now. It is set forth that then it was an

"every-day practice of certain makers to purchase unfulled cloths in the town of Guildford, which then enjoyed a high reputation for its woollen fabrics, and, after increasing their length by artificial means, to dress them and resell them as Guildford wares at a huge profit."

Mr. Hall gives in alphabetical order a list of the English ports with notes concerning each, which will be of much service to future historians and topographers. The account of a civil war at Bristol—for it was little less—in the reign of Edward II. is amusing and instructive. It shows that our mediæval boroughs, like their sister towns in the Rhine lands, were tenacious of their rights, and had by no means accepted those theories of despotism which fashionable ignorance even yet attributes to the men of the Middle Ages. The story is too long to quote. We may remark, however, that the king's *custos* was set at defiance; and even the royal justices, one of whom was Thomas de Berkeley, a member of that powerful Gloucestershire house which has always been so intimately connected with Bristol, were "assaulted and bound, and finally cast into the common gaol." The end, of course, was submission on the part of the citizens; but their turbulence had not been in vain. It proved to king, courtier, and noble that the rights of the freemen of the cities were not to be lightly tampered with, even by a king's justice who was a member of the greatest family in the west.

The severity with which Mr. Hall deals out justice to previous historians is sometimes entertaining. Hallam is often treated in a manner that would have shocked his contemporaries. It is an open secret that Hallam could not read manuscripts; this is not, however, an excuse for misquoting them. The careful analysis of the great "case of currants" is important, not only as making clearer than it has ever been before an important point in legal history, but also as showing how very inaccurate some of our instructors have been. Mr. Hall has reprinted the table of rates of merchandise for the twelfth of Charles II. This list is useful, as it contains many names of things no longer in use. "Babies" and "babies' heads," meaning toys for children, show that if the word "doll" were then known it had not become an accepted part of our speech. Robert Burton, we believe, does not use the word "doll" in the 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' but we have there the lines:—

As children think their babies live to be,  
Do they these brazen images they see.

Mr. Hall has completed his book by giving an excellent index.

Mr. Chester's little book is unpretentious, but useful. Most of us are entirely ignorant of how the Customs were levied in former days. The simple methods now in use, though still capable of improvement, are such a great advance on the practice of our predecessors, that it is hard for us to realize the constant fret and irritation to which every merchant in Britain was subjected. We shall not copy the teaching of certain foreign writers on ethics who have maintained that smuggling was not contrary to morals, but content ourselves with saying that the crude and unintelligent way in which duties were levied upon imports was a direct encouragement to enterprises which brought a host of evils, murder among others, in their train. We do not know at what amount the loss to the revenue by smuggling is at present estimated. Tobacco and spirits are the only articles which it pays to import fraudulently. In 1783 the loss to the revenue by illicit importation was 2,000,000*l.* per annum.

Mr. Chester is mistaken when he says that "the first important attempt to consolidate the Customs laws was made in the 12th of Charles II., when the Act styled the 'Book of Rates' was passed." To the statesmen of the Commonwealth time is due the honour or discredit of the first elaborate Customs Act. Among the statutes of 1656 is to be found 'A Book of Values of Merchandise Imported, according to which Excise is to be paid by the first Buyer.' This elaborate table differs but little from the one issued shortly after the Restoration. Some of the articles mentioned in the old papers belonging to the Custom House are curious. In 1748 the collector of customs at Montrose notifies that he has seized certain "Syrup of Maiden Hair and Hungry Water." Mr. Chester believes that these articles are not known in the present day. Of the first we can give no account. Hungary water is, or was recently, on sale in London. It is said to take its name from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first made, and to be of singular value as a strengthener of the memory. We have understood that it is made of rosemary flowers infused in spirit of wine.

#### *Old Church Life in Scotland.* By Andrew Edgar, Minister at Mauchline. (Gardner.)

MR. EDGAR does not possess much literary skill, but he has hit upon an interesting theme, and it may be fairly said of his book that, though it is not amusing, it contains some amusing matter; for if to read through Mr. Edgar's 350 pages will be found a wearisome task by any one except a Scotchman, there are occasionally passages that will reward the experienced reader who runs his eye through the volume and happens to light upon them. Mr. Edgar deserves praise for the moderate tone which he has adopted, and the most objectionable feature of his book is sundry jokes, which very likely tickled Mr. Edgar's parishioners (for the groundwork of the book consists of lectures delivered at Mauchline), but which had better have been omitted in the published volume, as they only serve to confirm Sydney Smith's well-known remark. It is pleasant

to see a Scotch clergyman setting to work to study the records of his own and neighbouring parishes, and trying to form an impartial conception of the religious life of generations gone by.

The strict discipline maintained by the Kirk Session in Scotland is the dominating theme of Mr. Edgar's book. The Ecclesiastical Courts in the reign of Charles I. and the perpetual surveillance of the laity by the bishops were one of the main causes of the revolution that upset the throne, just as the constant interference of the Puritans in the concerns of daily life was one of the main causes of the Restoration; but the Kirk Session in Scotland being supported by the sympathies of the majority of the population—at least south of the Firth—exercised, without provoking discontent, a social tyranny which never had a parallel in England.

It is not surprising that in districts where the Episcopalians were still strong there was bitter dislike to the system, and that when the rebellion of 1715 broke out the people of Forfarshire seized the opportunity to rabble their ministers. But in the south, so long as Calvinism retained its fervour, the yoke of the Kirk Session was laid upon a people willing to submit, and it was only when the original faith waxed cold, and hypocrisy took the place of piety, that Burns was able to satirize the system and deal it a blow from which it never recovered. The aims of the founders of Presbyterianism were undoubtedly noble—they thought they could force the people to live up to a high and austere type of morality; but the manner in which they tried to bring this about, and the deliberate encouragement that the Kirk Session gave to delation, its habit of inciting every one to report his neighbour's sins, were certain in course of time to create the evils the Church intended to repress.

The Kirk Session assumed to itself the power of fine and of excommunication, and various forms of public penance were inflicted. For instance, in 1622 an unfortunate man

"appeared before the Kirk Session of Dumbarton, and confessed, that in his passion of anger, he had 'curtaill the Turks for no detaining and holding of John Campbell, sailor, when the uthers of his companie wea takene, and that he had wissit that he nor name of his companie could evir cum home againe, and that he had wissit all Dumbartane to be in ane fyre.' For these evil wishes and cursings he was ordained 'to stand ane Sabbothe baifootit and leggit in the haire goun at the Kirk door, betwixt the second and third bells, and thairafter in the public place of repentance in tym of preiching."

A public rebuke in church, such as was inflicted on Burns, was the commonest form of ecclesiastical censure, and the culprit on these occasions was usually set upon a lofty seat in view of all the congregation, although Burns obtained the favour of sitting in his own pew when he was lectured by the minister. Drunkenness and breaches of the seventh commandment were the commonest offences dealt with in this fashion; and Sabbath breaking, which is such a trial to Free Church presbyteries nowadays, was also visited with punishment. At Mauchline, for example,

"in 1675 two men of the name of Campbell were 'detaled for travelling to Glasgow on the Sabbath day, and for bringing a cow from Eaglesham on the Sabbath,' and for these offences they were subjected to a public rebuke. The same year five persons were delated in the Session for bringing home herrings on Sunday. In 1703 a woman confessed to the Session that she 'was almost washing yearn on the Sabbath,' but she wished to exculpate herself of such a dreadful approximation to sin by alleging a mistake in her reckoning of the days of the week."

In a neighbouring parish,

"a man in 1785 was taken to task by the Kirk Session for going to see his mother on a Sabbath day, and carrying a stone of meal to her. He refused to admit that that conduct was any breach of the Sabbath, and for his obstinacy in maintaining that view, he was.....solemnly excommunicated."

Of witchcraft there is little trace in the parish books of Mauchline, but to call anybody a witch was a grievous offence :—

"In the year 1707 two women named Jean Reid and Jean Gibson came to words. It was alleged that in this altercation one of the damsels called the other witch and witch-bitten. The Session got wind of the scandal and summoned both parties to appear on a charge of slander. Jean Gibson gladly responded to the summons, and complained of Jean Reid for saying that 'her (Gibson's) parents went both to the hollow pit, and that corbies conveyed them thither.' Jean Reid, at a subsequent meeting of Session, stoutly denied the charge as stated by her accuser, but confessed that she had once on provocation said to Jean Gibson, 'There were not corbies on my grandfather's lum-head, as there were on your father's when he died.'

This precious squabble

"actually occupied the Mauchline Kirk Session, in 1707, several months. Witnesses were called and put upon oath. Evidence was heard, and the more evidence that was led made confusion all the more confounded. It was on the 8th June that the two women were first cited to attend the Session. On the 4th August 'Balochmyle was appointed to attend the next Presbytery and.....was directed.....to consult the Presbytery aent the affair.' On the 31st August a committee of Session was instructed to confer with the parties and bring them to some reconciliation. On the 7th September the committee reported that the parties were irreconcilable, and the Session ordered the witnesses to be cited and examined anew. It was not till the 28th December that the case was brought to an end, and it ended in both parties being sessionally rebuked for so much of the slander that each was proved to have uttered."

And if the Session was always meddling with other people, it was severe to its own members :—

"Not only did they take up all *famas* and reports against elders, but every year, especially during Mr. Auld's ministry, they held two special meetings for prayers and privy censures, or, as it might be better expressed, for private censures of their own members."

Even the minister himself did not escape :—

"First of all the minister, after having given auricular proof of his pulpit gifts, by preaching a sermon from 'his ordinary text,' was removed, and the elders were questioned about his ministerial diligence and manner of life. The questions that might be asked about him were, according to Pardovan, almost infinite in both number and variety. Among those that now-a-days would be thought most *outré* were the following :—'Is he a haunter of ale-houses? Is he a swearer of small minced oaths, such as, before God it is so? I protest before God, or Lord what is that? Saw

ye him ever drink healths? Is Saturday only his book-day or is he constantly at his calling? Doth he preach plainly, or is he hard to be understood for his scholastic terms, matter, or manner of preaching? What time of day doth he ordinarily begin sermon on the Sabbath, and when doth he dismiss the people? Doth he ever censure people for idleness, breach of promise, or backbiting? Doth he restrain abuses at penny weddings? Doth he carry any way partially so that he may become popular?' After the elders had been questioned regarding the minister, the elders were themselves removed, and heads of families were interrogated concerning the life and conduct of the several members of Session. The precentor and beadle were in like manner put under inquiry, and the full circle of inquiry was subsequently completed by removing heads of families and questioning minister and elders if they had anything to say about the congregation generally, or about any individual members of it in particular."

Churchgoing was strictly enforced. In the seventeenth century the community were forced to attend sermons on weekdays. At Aberdeen, in 1642,

"no merchant nor craftsman's booth durris durst be opnit, that the kirk might be the better keipit be the masteris and seruandis." In 1661 the minister and Kirk Session of Dumbarton complained to the Town Council that 'upon the weikie days sermon thair ar several merchants and traidsmen within burgh who in time of sermon mak thair merchandise, and wark their wark to the great dishonour of God, contempt of the gospel, and hindrance of thair awin edification,' and the Town Council, for preventing of the like in time coming, ordained that every person so transgressing should pay an unaw of 40s."

The sermons were long, yet the congregations seem to have murmured if the minister was absent and a discourse was not forthcoming. For example, in 1723, at Mauchline,

"the parishioners complained to the Presbytery. But the reply of the minister was that he had been of late under much indisposition of body, and that he had fallen under sundrie difficulties in his affairs, which obliged him to be often abroad contrary to his inclination."

One curious fact was the fondness of the laity for repeated sermons on the same text :

"In the year 1707 the parishioners of Craigie furnished the Presbytery of Ayr with a criticism of their minister's pulpit services, which is well worthy of preservation as a sample of the state of rural opinion in the West of Scotland at the beginning of last century. 'His words in prayer,' said the parishioners, 'are not connected, and he hath too frequent repetition of God's name in prayer, and he doth often change his text, and doth not raise many heads, and doth not prosecute such as he names but scruff them.'"

The ministers, too, shared the ideas of their congregations :—

"Long ago it was customary for meetings of Presbytery to be opened, as meetings of Synod still are, by a sermon. The subject of sermon, too, was not left to the choice of the minister appointed to preach, but was prescribed to him, and these sermons.....were meant to constitute a consecutive and an exhaustive treatment of large subjects. One minister followed up at one Presbytery what another minister had said at the previous Presbytery. For instance, on the 28th October, 1766, the text appointed by the Presbytery of Ayr for the opening sermon at their next meeting was the first verse of the first chapter of the General Epistle of James. Verse after verse of this epistle was then in regular order appointed as the text for the next Presbyteral sermon till the whole epistle had been gone through. The last of this series of discourses was given in the beginning of 1792, more than

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twenty-five years after the first of the series had been preached!.....In 1792 the Presbytery entered on a similar exposition, verse by verse, of the first Epistle of Peter, but as the most recent volume of Presbytery Records that I have had the privilege of examining comes down only to the year 1796, I am not prepared to say whether or not this exposition of St. Peter's first epistle was ever brought to a close!"

## NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*A Family Affair.* By Hugh Conway. 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

*The Ill-tempered Cousin.* By Frances Elliot. 3 vols. (White & Co.)

*Snow in Harvest.* By Ida Ashworth Taylor. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*Woven in Darkness.* By W. W. Fenn. 2 vols. (Kelly & Co.)

*An Ill-regulated Mind.* By Katharine Wylde. (Blackwood & Sons.)

'A FAMILY AFFAIR' makes it possible to estimate the loss caused by the death of "Hugh Conway." It proves that 'Called Back' gave no just measure of Mr. Fargus's powers. He was not a mere fortunate inventor of a happy situation; he had a strong grasp of human character, a real talent for devising a story, a very rare gift of being able to tell it without a break and without losing hold of the reader's interest, and an almost rarer gift of reserve. One can see that self-restraint made him wanting to some extent in tenderness; but the obvious genuineness of his feeling shows that the want was only due to studied control. It is idle to make guesses at what the success which was his due might have done for him; 'A Family Affair' is enough to show that he was not deficient in pathetic insight, but it suggests a regret that he was not spared to give fuller freedom to his natural sympathies. It is too much to say that his work is a masterpiece, but it is not too much to say that it is masterly. It is done in the manner of a man who has studied his craft and who knows what it is that he is aiming at. He was an artist, not an amateur; and he accomplished a great deal of what he tried to do. 'A Family Affair' is one of the best of recent novels. The story is full of interest and of excitement. The characters are distinct and lifelike: the two precise bachelors who count over the linen from the wash and polish the table glass with their own hands are undoubtedly taken from life, and treated with such imaginative additions as a capable artist knows how to make out of a suggestion. They two alone are enough to make the fortune of a novel; but the Oxford "coach" is no less well portrayed, and the powerful study of the half-crazy and wholly devoted nurse fixes an impression which is not likely to be forgotten. In praising this book there is no question of paying a tribute to the memory of a lamented author—the book itself deserves and commands recognition.

Mrs. Elliot's readable novel is a good deal disfigured by carelessness. To say nothing of frequent misspelling, the blame of which must be shared by the printer, a sea-view in Berkshire reminds one of Shakspeare's coast of Bohemia more immediately than the idea of Twickenham fifty years ago connects itself with that of the witty and fashionable notabilities of some hundred years earlier. But Mrs. Elliot may be allowed

the pleasure of digression, and to pass at will from the reign of Anne to that of George III. Her own Twickenham people are very remarkable. The German speculator and *virtuoso*, Mr. Winter, is an amusing conception, a compound of good feeling and utter want of honesty; but his broken English is inconsistent and overdone, and is as little like what is probable as the jargon of no province put in the mouths of the English peasants and servants. Aunt Amelia, Winter's suffering wife, exposed to alternations of roughness and "gush," and passing her life in the terror of bailiffs, is a very charming old lady. It is hard for her to have so terrible a niece thrust upon her as the beautiful half-caste Sophia, wholly Indian in her superstitious prejudices, who under the teaching of her ayah has learnt to believe that her kind aunt is "a devil." As impetuous in her love as her hate, Sophia relieves her family of her presence, killing herself because Maitland wishes to get his parents' consent before marrying her. The contrast between the healthy-minded Jane and this really moving picture of Asiatic passion is well presented, and without any insipidity on the side of the civilized maiden. The way in which Jane puts down the vacuous Lord Edward at the ball is capital, as are all the scenes between Maitland and herself. The conversations are clear, the duchess, Lady Danvers, and others, even the slangy Brownhill, talking as they would in nature. But in her zeal for avoiding bookishness in conversation the author often leaves grammar out of her narrative. At the ball, for instance, the hall was probably not left in darkness, though Mrs. Elliot speaks of "a side door, leading from the duke's study into the hall, the only room in that vast mansion that, at its master's earnest request, had been left undecorated and unlit."

Towards the end of 'Snow in Harvest' one of the ladies was reading a novel which must have been very much like Miss Taylor's work:—

"It was a novel requiring no great effort of the intellect for its comprehension, and was, moreover, clever and amusing, but Conny's attention wandered, and though she turned over the pages with sufficient regularity she would not have found it easy to furnish an analysis of the plot."

The reviewer can well put himself into Conny's place and agree with her. There is but little more to be said. It is no doubt according to rule that the hero and heroine should be more sensitive than the other characters, but the reader feels a touch of wearisome sorrow when he finds that the troubles upon which the story depends are inadequate not only in his own judgment, but in the opinion of those of the heroine's relations who were most nearly concerned. One would say there was a good deal of fuss about nothing, and might envy people in a world where it is so difficult to invent the inevitable sorrows of life. But, by way of emphasis, it may be said again that 'Snow in Harvest' really is "clever and amusing."

Mr. Fenn's two volumes come to us as the work of an artist "with knowledge at one entrance quite shut out." Not that any plea "ad misericordiam" is necessary in his case, though from occasional passages of

description we can fancy he would be more graphic with the pencil than the pen. The book is, and is intended to be, a medley. The stories, to our mind, are better than the essays. These latter are for the most part commonplace in their subject-matter, and, though they embody the thoughts of a cultivated mind, have little that is original about them. The ghost stories on the other hand have points which touch the apprehension. They are too numerous to be treated in detail. 'Heart's Content' and 'The Sign of the Green Dragon' are two which have a genial moral lesson in them to counterbalance their "eerie" character. The self-denying sailor, and the faithful old dame of the almshouse, who preserves her faith in the love of her youth till he returns a grey-bearded veteran from wars with man and nature, are pleasant pictures. The dying friend who puts the last energies of his will into his friend's artistic work is another practical ghost, but for the most part these mysterious agents do little good to the living. The 'Legend of the Light' suggests an historic doubt. We are aware of no authority for a persecution of Puritans on the northern border of England in the reign of James II. A grammatical error presents itself in "wage" for *wages*. On the whole, the style is good and the mysteries are thrilling.

"Mr. Cole was a self-made man. He had begun life without relations, without schooling, without money to speak of. He was only a boy in a bookshop; a Dissenter, moreover, brought up by a pious mother under the eye of the minister whose chapel he attended twice every Sunday. The minister had a pretty daughter, very unlike her parents. Young Hugh Cole took to reading the books and thinking a bit on his own account. He became a good man of business, and there were passages between him and the minister's daughter. After a while Hugh opened a bookshop on his own account (an old bookshop; he had a poor opinion of modern writings and cheap editions). About the same time, his mother being dead, he gave up Dissent, and with it the minister's daughter. After a year or two he married some one else, and before long was left a widower."

This Mr. Cole, at the age of fifty, is prosperous in worldly matters, and as regards his affections entirely engrossed in the happiness of Lewis, his only son, then *et al.* twenty-one. He is aroused from the groove he moves in by a characteristic letter from the deathbed of his early love. Julia Duncan is now a widow; it is too late for anything in the way of amends for the past. She wishes that Lewis, whom she has seen and loved, should marry her only daughter. Lewis is something between a schoolboy and a philosopher, has studied the subject of love, and is heartily disgusted with the proposition. But he is also startled at this revelation of his father's past. "Were you very fond of her, father?" "She had an ill-regulated mind," said Mr. Cole quietly." In the end he pays a visit to the old minister and his wife, is astonished at the grand beauty and stately mental charms of Hugoline Duncan, and falls headlong in love with her pretty cousin of sixteen, the daughter of a scapegrace and an actress of more than doubtful morals. "Poor little Nelly" has an ill-regulated mind. She hates the dull decorum of the austere family in which she has to bear the burden of her

mother's sins; she loves Lewis with much compunction, for Hugoline loves him too; and she has a Bohemian nostalgia for tinsel and the stage. But the lovers understand each other so well that Lewis has to travel from London, under the pressure of a presentiment, to see Eleanor for a stolen five minutes. The interview is as prettily described as all the idyllic parts of the story. But the presentiment was just. Next day the child has vanished. Supposed duty to her mother, who represents herself as dying, induces her to flight, and the letter of explanation to Lewis is intercepted by the vulgar tyrant who calls himself her mother's husband, and has decoyed her to make money by her dancing and her voice. The rest of the story relates the usual series of cross purposes and hide-and-seek between two people who are literally dying to find each other. At length poor Nelly is found, only to die in her lover's arms, and the patient Hugoline, who has nursed her, makes up to son and father the loss of the woman "with an ill-regulated mind." There is nothing original in the story, but it may be commended for the grace of description which enhances what might have been reduced to commonplace.

## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

*Q. Horatii Flacci Epistulae: The Epistles of Horace.* Edited with Notes by Aug. S. Wilkins, M.A., LL.D. (Macmillan & Co.)—The new edition of Horace for the series of "School Class-Books" is brought to a satisfactory conclusion by this third volume. Dr. Wilkins, who is especially strong on textual criticism and orthography, has provided an excellent text with a judicious selection of critical foot-notes, while a vast amount of literature is digested into reasonable limits for the copious commentary, which is unfortunately relegated to the end of the book—if, indeed, some four-fifths of the whole work can be called the end. With respect to the numerous difficulties in reading and interpretation which occur in Horace's Epistles our editor has shown taste and judgment in deciding between the various views of previous commentators. For instance, bk. i. ep. 6, v. 7, the best of five interpretations of "ludicra quid, plausus, et amici dona Quiritis...?" is approved, according to which *ludicra* = trifles, with *plausus*, &c., in apposition. But the favoured view should have been placed first or last, not fourth. The objection to this view, that it involves "prejudging of the question," does not amount to much; for Horace is not asking whether public honours are "toys," but whether such toys are *expetenda* or not. The word *ludicra* expresses little more than their unsubsistency compared with the material treasures yielded by earth and sea. In ver. 9 the phrase "his adversa" deserves a note, and means surely not "loss and suffering," but absolute want and absolute unpopularity. Conington's "grow numb from top to toe" is not a permissible prose rendering of "animoque et corpore torpet," ver. 14. Once more, "argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artes" (ver. 17) should be annotated to point out the precise function of the conjunctions. We observe that *aera* is explained rightly, and differently from Orelli, on bk. ii. ep. 1, v. 240. The examination of these few lines illustrates a general defect in the notes, namely, that minor difficulties and little niceties of expression are occasionally passed over. With this trifling exception Dr. Wilkins has executed his difficult and laborious task in admirable style, thereby laying students of Horace under considerable obligations.

*Handbook of Greek Composition.* With Exercises for Junior and Middle Classes. By Henry

Browne, S.J. (Dublin, Browne & Nolan; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—This compilation is intended to meet special needs created by the Intermediate Examinations, special features being the indication of the most important rules of syntax, or parts thereof, by more conspicuous type, and the placing of the examples on the opposite page to the rules. We have noted a few misstatements, omissions, and misprints (e.g., ἀνδρῶν, p. 39; σωφούνην, p. 41), but on the whole the work is carefully executed. The method is clear, the diction simple, and the arrangement rational—in short, the conditions prescribed for himself by the compiler seem to be duly satisfied.

*An Elementary Greek Syntax.* By F. E. Thompson, M.A. (Rivingtons)—This little work is exceedingly well compiled, as must be expected by all who know Mr. Thompson's "Syntax of Attic Greek," of which we have spoken in very high terms.

*Andocides de Mysteriis.* Edited with Critical and Explanatory Notes by W. J. Hickie (M), M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)—There is much to commend in the critical portions of this edition, but the commentary is not adapted for readers of a first Greek book, for whom it is said to be designed, nor even for the majority of those who superintend the study of first Greek books. There is too little help and too much illustration, with countless references to books which are almost sure to be, and to remain, out of the reach of schoolboys. In the note on καὶ...τε...καὶ, § 1, it is perhaps as well that the use of the particles is not discussed, as the reference to § 48 is quite irrelevant, the first καὶ going with the whole clause, and being immediately followed by αὐτούς τε.

*Easy Latin Prose Exercises: Detached Sentences and Continuous Prose.* By H. R. Heatley, M.A. (Rivingtons)—This volume comprises 150 progressive exercises, several being recapitulatory, forms of analysis, and vocabulary. We cannot say that we are much impressed by the arrangement of the work or the style of the detached sentences.

*Elementary Classics.—Q. Horatii Flacci Carmen.* Liber III. By T. E. Page, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)—This is another of Mr. Page's judicious adaptations for the use of beginners from his excellent edition of Horace's Odes.

*Proemia Graeca: a Book of Easy and Entertaining Extracts in Attic Greek.* With Notes and Complete Vocabularies by A. W. Young, M.A. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—This little volume will introduce tyros in Greek to Aesop, Apollodorus, Pausanias, Strabo, and Theophrastus, not to mention Herodotus Atticized, as well as the authors better known in schools. That the few pages of original Greek composition on the battle of Hastings show a mixture of styles is not surprising. The selection seems to have been carefully and on the whole judiciously made, but is here and there disfigured by misprints.

*T. Macci Plasti Mostellaria.* With Notes, Critical and Exegetical, and an Introduction, by E. A. Sonnenschein, M.A. (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.)—This edition is a very great improvement on Ramsay's, and gives abundant evidences of sound scholarship and industrious research. Additional value is given to the work by the assistance rendered by Prof. A. Palmer, Dr. Reid, and Mr. Robinson Ellis. Prof. Sonnenschein's emendations are not invariably happy; for instance, on i. 2, 127, the substitution of "decrecē" for *placere* destroys Scapha's point, which is that so long as Philematium is pleased with her finery it does not matter whether it becomes her or not. Just above, v. 125, for the MSS. "sátin hæc deceat, Scapha," it is better to read "sátin ecca deceat, Scapha," than with Prof. Sonnenschein to insert *miki* after *deceat*. On iv. 3, 46, no such violent remedies as our editor suggests are needed, for if we change the

MSS. *quis to quot is*, instead of the suggested *qui is*, the MS. "me exemplis hodie eludificatus" will stand, all except the last *e*. Generally speaking, however, the text is determined with judicious discrimination, and comprises many original corrections and additions which will be accepted as probably or certainly right. We are glad to read that Prof. Sonnenschein proposes to continue his contributions to the series of Plautus's plays begun by Dr. W. Wagner.

*Latin Prose after the Best Authors.—Part I. Caesarian Prose.* By Francis P. Simpson, B.A. (Macmillan & Co.)—The simple child who is engaged in doing easy Latin exercises and yet has growing in his breast "a precise and definite sense of style" will doubtless derive much gratification from Mr. Simpson's "Caesarian Prose" before he descends into his early grave. Less gifted beings may be taught Latin as Latin and nothing more from this work, and find out in riper years that they have been writing Caesarian prose without knowing it. Everybody should skip the shallow remarks on the conditional sentence in the preface and notes; and we would caution the less gifted youth not to infer from Mr. Simpson's loose method that "Oratio Obliqua" only means "reported speech," and is, therefore, always dependent on a past tense.

*Key to the Elements of Euclid.* By John Sturgeon Mackay, M.A., F.R.S.E. (Chambers) —This work is simply a key to an edition of Euclid's "Elements" brought out by Mr. Mackay last year, and will be very serviceable to students using the "Elements." The edition of the "Elements" contained a very large collection of "riders" and questions, and the key now published contains solutions and answers. The solutions are clearly arranged; the necessary figures are seldom furnished, but adequate descriptions of them are given, so that the reader will have no difficulty in understanding the solutions.

*The Sunday School Reader or Reciter.* By J. E. Clarke, M.A. (Routledge & Sons)—Simple stories, fables, and conversations, with pieces of poetry, all of a moral and religious cast, make up this volume, which is intended and adapted for the use of Sunday-school teachers with their classes.

*Victor Hugo.—Principaux Épisodes des Misérables.* Edited by J. Boëlle. (Williams & Norgate)—This attempt to introduce schoolboys to a knowledge of the prose writings of the great Frenchman may be pronounced a success. The selections have been made with judgment and the notes are good.

*Fables de La Fontaine.* A Selection, edited by L. M. Moriarty. (Macmillan & Co.)—This is the first instalment of Macmillan's illustrated "Primary Series of French and German Readings." As Mr. Moriarty says, however, the fables are difficult, and their suitability to a "primary series" is doubtful. Mr. Moriarty's notes are good, and his grammatical introduction is excellent. A vocabulary is appended. Some clever illustrations by Mr. Caldecott, not too well cut, will tend to make the task of learning less repulsive to the young people for whom the book is intended.

*Chouans et Bleus.* By P. Féval. Edited by Charles Sankey, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)—Mr. Sankey's introduction is too short for the amount of matter he has put into it, and the result is that it will be hardly intelligible to schoolboys. What will they make of such a sentence as this?—"Then the Commons, being shut out from their place of meeting without notice, retired to the Tennis Court of Versailles, and there swore the celebrated oath never to dissolve till the Constitution of the kingdom should be established on a firm foundation." Mr. Sankey does not explain who shut the Commons out, nor has he said anything before about "the Constitution of the kingdom." Mr. Sankey's notes are fairly good, but his map is a map of modern Brittany not of the Brittany of the Chouans.

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## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. LEONE LEVI's volume on *Wages and Earnings of the Working Classes* (Murray) contains two or three papers already published in the transactions of the British Association and other societies, as well as an elaborate inquiry, in the form of a report to Sir Arthur Bass, which brings the subject down to the present date. Such statistics must, however, always be more or less hypothetical in character, as many of the conclusions rest on estimates rather than on actual computation; and Prof. Leone Levi has not been careful to disarm the criticism which has been directed against similar investigations. The working class is not clearly defined, and the inclusion or exclusion of a few highly paid foremen and superintendents, or other members of the lower middle class, may make a great difference in an estimated average of the wages of the working class. Again, the inquiries addressed by Prof. Levi to employers for the purpose of procuring information for this book are not so worded as to draw out specific information in regard to the continuity of the employment of artisans and labourers; and many persons would contend that he has completely underestimated the loss they suffer from irregularity of work, both in his general estimate and more detailed statements. Perhaps the most curious calculation in the book is that where the author endeavours to show that the working classes spend more absolutely and relatively on luxuries than the middle and upper classes do, and commends the latter for providing for necessities before they indulge in luxuries. This conclusion rests partly on the estimate that the working classes pay only 9 per cent. of their income for rent; but this can hardly be reconciled with another calculation, that rent now absorbs 24 per cent. of the town artisan's wages as against 20 per cent. in 1857, even if the lower rents of rural cottages are taken into account. The volume contains an interesting collection of facts, but they are admittedly incomplete, and the inferences from them are not likely to meet with general acceptance.

SHILLING stories having come into favour some months ago, it is not unnatural that Mr. Joseph Hatton should be found amongst the caterers for the reading public in this shape. It is, perhaps, still less unnatural that he should so faithfully follow the prevailing fashion as to commit murder for the purpose of showing how ingeniously and artistically it may be done, and what a great deal of mystery can be woven around a deliberate, cold-blooded crime. He is at any rate fresh in a few of his details, though his main facts are terribly stale. Demonic murder must sooner or later pall upon the jaded appetite, if it has not already begun to pall; and then, if the cheap and short novel is to retain its hold upon us, writers must go further afield for their plots. The best points in *John Needham's Double* (Maxwell) only serve to strengthen this impression.

If the British public is not yet thoroughly instructed upon all the aspects of the great Central Asian question, this is not the fault of authors and journalists. The latest contribution of this kind, *The Coming Struggle for India* (Cassell & Co.), we receive at the hands of Prof. Vambery, who, besides being a student of Central Asian history and philology, has personal knowledge of the country he deals with, and can therefore speak with authority. Herr Vambery's opinions are well known. As explained in the present publication he distrusts the loyalty of the Mohammedans in India, and looks upon Afghan friendship or neutrality as a delusion; advises the construction of a railway to Kandahar and the occupation of Herat by British troops; and advocates the cultivation of the most friendly relations with Turkey and Persia. None of these suggestions would strike an ordinary person as being very original; yet Herr Vambery is looked upon by a good many

as a partisan solely inspired by hatred of Russia, and not by the "strictly humanitarian" views and love of England which he puts forward. Nor need this cause any surprise. A writer who applies such terms as "imbecility" and "criminal indifference" to the leading statesmen of one of the great parties of the country is sure to be opposed now and again, more especially if he is a foreigner occupying a chair in a distant university, and therefore presumably not acting under provocation. It is not surprising to hear that Herr Vambery has received several "remonstrances" from this side of the Channel. We make bold to say, however, that of the two letters which he prints as specimens, one is not written by an Englishman. This letter rails at "Jingonastic Conservatives," says Mr. Marvin "is of no age to have any practical experience," and asserts that "there is no war fever in this country by the great bulk of the people."

MR. FREDERICK GALE's volume on *Modern English Sports* (Low & Co.) is pretty sure to be popular. The author writes in a hearty, straightforward way, if not with much literary skill. There is much force in what he says of the injustice of closing footpaths, and about over-preserving and the general abuse of sport.

It is said that within a week of General Grant's death twenty lives of him had been produced by publishers in the States. *General Grant's Life*, which Mr. Paterson of Edinburgh sends us, seems to be of American origin, though printed in Edinburgh. It may be recommended as a popular sketch.

*Aperçu Politique et Économique sur les Colonies Néerlandaises aux Indes Orientales*. Par M. Joseph Jooris, Ministre Résident de S.M. le Roi des Belges. (Brussels, Muquardt; Amsterdam, Feikema.)—This is a clear and serviceable résumé, chiefly from the economical side, of the main facts and statistics connected with the administration by the Dutch of their Malay dependencies. The great colonial position once occupied by Holland, consisting almost entirely of possessions taken from the Portuguese, embraced, besides her present colonies, the islands of Formosa and Ceylon, the Cape and Brazil, with stations on the Indian coasts, to say nothing of the command of the trade with India, China, and Persia. The two causes of her decline were political embarrassments and the commercial rivalry of France, Spain, and England. The collapse of her mercantile supremacy from the latter cause was, as the writer clearly shows, only a question of time; for not only was this founded on a system of absolute exclusiveness, which, though enforced by savage penalties, must eventually either break down from within or be attacked from without, it was also at the mercy of any fluctuation of taste; thus the demand for the newly discovered luxuries of coffee, sugar, and tea, which could be produced in various other countries, caused a great diminution in the demand for the species of which Holland had the monopoly. The author, as a Belgian, asserts his share in the glories of the Dutch colonial empire, but he describes its abuses with great candour. He defends, indeed, the system of forced labour as being merely the equivalent of a State tax, and the practice was besides an inheritance from the native governments; but it led to endless abuses, and the people were further oppressed by the compulsory cultivation of unsuitable crops, taken off their hands either in payment of tribute or at unremunerative prices, the necessary production of rice being thus dangerously diminished. For some time past, indeed since 1848, gradual but radical change of system in the interest of the population has been pressed on the Government by public opinion at home, and steadily carried out in the face of great financial difficulties. Population and free cultivation have largely increased, but the great colonial revenue of former days is for

the present at an end, and the deficit, which, as before explained, could not have been permanently averted, is now very serious. The author's account of the successive modifications of the system and the details given of the present sources of revenue are well worth attention.

We have a number of catalogues on our table: among them a capital catalogue of linguistic and other foreign books from Messrs. Dulau; catalogues of second-hand books from Mr. B. Dobell, Mr. Charles Hutt, Mr. Bennett of Birmingham (including a second folio Shakespeare, not quite perfect), Messrs. Fawn & Son of Bristol, Mr. Meehan of Bath, Mr. Iredale of Torquay, M. Techener of Paris, and M. Brockhaus of Leipzig (Dr. Carl von Noorden's library).

We have also on our table *England and Egypt*, by S. L. (Pickering),—*English Library of Standard Works*, Vol. III. (Dicks),—*Musical Snares*, by A. Grey (Maxwell),—*The Cottage Next Door*, by H. Skipton (S.P.C.K.),—*Pictures, Prose, and Rhymes* (S.S.U.),—*Child Life*, by J. A. Langford (Simpkin),—*Love's Mood*, by A. Prince (E. W. Allen),—*The Water Nymphs*, by F. J. Chancellor (Burdett),—*Tales and Poems of South India*, by E. J. Robinson (Woolmer),—*Echoes of Memory*, by A. Furlong (Field & Tuer),—*Songs of Coming Day* (Kegan Paul),—*Mountain Waterbrooks, Poems*, by the Rev. C. Fox (Partridge),—*The Banquet* (Blackwood),—*Tuberose and MeadowSweet*, by M. A. Raffalovich (Bogue),—*Selections from the Poets*, by W. Theobald (Trübner),—*In the Watches, Poems*, Vol. V., by Mrs. H. Dobell (Remington),—*Thoughts for Every Day*, selected from the Writings of the Rev. J. L. Davies (Blackwood),—*The Divine Origin of Christianity*, by R. S. Storrs, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton),—*The Christian Ministry at the Close of the Nineteenth Century*, by the Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D.D. (New York, U.S., Whittaker),—*The Self-Revealing Jehovah of the Old Testament the Christ of the New Testament*, by S. M. Barclay (Nisbet),—*The World as the Subject of Redemption*, by the Rev. W. H. Fremantle (Rivingtons),—*The Student's Commentary of the Holy Bible: New Testament*, Vol. I., edited by J. M. Fuller (Murray),—*The Bible Record of Creation*, by C. B. Waller (Kegan Paul),—*Lectures on Pastoral Theology*, by the Ven. J. P. Norris (S.P.C.K.),—*Ungedruckter Predigten d. Martin Luthers aus den Jahren 1528 bis 1546*, Vol. I., by Dr. G. Buchwald (Leipzig, Grunow),—*Rescripta Authentica Sacre Congregationis Indulgentiarum Sacris Reliquis Prepositae: necnon Summaria Indulgenciarum*, by J. Schneider (Ratisbon, Pustet),—*Transactions of the Videnskabs-Selskab of Christiania for the Years 1878 to 1882* (Christiania, Brogger),—*Rome*, by O. Riemann (Paris, Rothschild),—*Les Petits Côtés de l'Histoire*, by H. d'Idelle (Paris, Lévy),—*Eléonore Desmier d'Olbreuse, Duchesse de Zell*, by Vicomte H. de Beaunaire (Paris, Oudin). Among New Editions we have *Henry Irving*, by W. Archer (Field & Tuer),—*Biographies of Celebrities* (Maxwell),—*Healey*, by J. Fothergill (Bentley),—*Old London Street Cries*, by A. W. Tuer (Simpkin),—*Man's Destiny viewed in the Light of his Origin*, by J. Fiske (Macmillan),—*Loch Etive and the Sons of Uisneach*, by R. A. Smith, LL.D. (Gardner),—*The Biblical Treasury*: Vol. II., *Exodus to Deuteronomy* (S.S.U.),—*Lyall's Propædia Prophetica*, edited by G. C. Pearson (Kegan Paul).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

## Theology.

Buxton's (H. J. W.) *The Life of Duty, Plain Sermons on the Gospels and Epistles*, Vol. 2, cr. 8vo. 5/- cl.  
Christ for To-day, International Sermons, edited by the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, roy. 16mo. 6/- cl.  
Hiley's (Rev. R. W.) *The Inspiration of Scripture*, cr. 8vo. 2/-  
Lightfoot's (J. B.) *Apostolic Fathers: Part 2, S. Ignatius, Polycarp*, with Introduction, &c., 3 vols. 8vo. 45/- cl.

*Poetry.*

Havergal's (F. R.) Songs of the Master's Love, illus. 4to. 6/- cl.  
Wordsworth Birthday Book, compiled and edited by J. R. Tuttin, 3/- cl.

*Philology.*

Brief History of the German Language, edited and annotated by A. M. Sels, cr. 8vo. 5/- cl.

*Science.*

Chapman's (J.) Cholera Curable, 8vo. 5/- cl.

Forestry and Forest Products, Prize Essay of Edinburgh Forestry Exhibition, edited by Hattaway and Mill, 8vo. 9/-  
Jackson's (J.) Practical Arithmetic, 12mo. 4/- cl.  
Weber's (H.) Croonian Lectures on the Hygienic and Chronic Treatment of Chronic Pulmonary Phthisis, 5/-

*General Literature.*

Autobiography of an Alms Bag, by Author of 'John Brown the Cordwainer,' cr. 8vo. 3/- cl.

Crommelin's (M.) In the West Country, 12mo. 2/- bds.

Crump's (A.) Short Enquiry into the Formation of Political Opinion, 8vo. 7/- cl.

Daily Life, 12mo. 4/- cl.

Dinsdale's (J.) Sketches at the "Inventories," obl. 4to. 2/- bds.

Du Cane's (Col. Sir E. F.) Punishment and Prevention of Crime, cr. 8vo. 3/- cl.

Gurney's (J. H.) House Sparrow and the English Sparrow in America, edited by Dr. E. Coues, cr. 8vo. 3/- cl.

Hugo's (V.) Ninety-Three, 12mo. 2/- bds.

Keene's (K.) Voiceless Teachers, Whence they Come and What they Teach, cr. 8vo. 2/- cl.

Linskell's (M.) A Lost Son and the Glover's Daughter, 4/- cl.

Mathey's (A.) Duke of Kandos; Two Duchesses, from the French by T. P. Clark, 12mo. 2/- each, bds.

Newcomb's (J.) The Wine of Life, a Story, cr. 8vo. 10/- cl.

Price's (E. C.) Mrs. Lancaster's Rivals, 12mo. 2/- bds.

Reade's (C.) The Jilt, and other Stories, 12mo. 2/- bds.

Representative American Orations, edited with Introduction by A. Johnston, 3 vols. roy. 16mo. 15/- cl.

Singleton's (J. E.) Occupations and Occupation Games, 3/- cl.

*FOREIGN.**History.*

Hesselmeyer (E.) Die Ursprünge der Stadt Pergamos, 1m. 20.

*Geography and Travel.*

Bastian (A.) Indonesien, Part 2, 6m.

Eudel (F.) Constantinople, Smyrne et Athènes, 4fr.

*Philology.*

Aristoteli Ars Rhetorica, ed. A. Roemer, 2m. 10.

Autolyci de Sphaera quae Motuere Liber, 3m. 60.

Euclidis Opera Omnia, edd. I. L. Heiberg et H. Menge, Vol. 4, 4m. 50.

Flach (H. L.) Pelestratos u. seine Litterarische Thätigkeit, 1m. 20.

Fleischer (H. L.) Kleinere Schriften, Vol. 1, 1m. 20.

Oesterlen (T.) Studien zu Vergili u. Horaz, 2m. 40.

Ribbeck (O.) Agrikoës, 2m.

*Science.*

Steiner (J.) Die Physiologie d. Froehlirs, 5m.

*General Literature.*

Domestiques et Maîtres, par un Magistrat, 3fr. [50.]

L'Armée et la Démocratie, 3fr. 50.

Valleroux (P. H.) Les Corporations d'Arts et Métiers, 7fr. 50.

Verne (J.) Mathias Sandorf, Vol. 2, 3fr.

*'BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.'*

Redgate, Exmouth, August, 1885.

HAVING waited two or three weeks in the hope that my former letter on the above discovery might elicit some further clue or comment among your numerous correspondents, I now (as nothing of the kind seems to be forthcoming) redeem my promise of adding a few remarks and some extracts from the poem itself.

In declining the task to which he was invited of versifying 'Beauty and the Beast,' Wordsworth refers Godwin to William Taylor, of Norwich, who, he says, "took the trouble of versifying 'Blue Beard' some years ago, and might, perhaps, not decline to assist you in the present case, if you are acquainted with him, or could get at him. He is a man personally unknown to me, and in his literary character doubtless an egregious coxcomb, but he is ingenious enough to do this, if he could be prevailed upon to undertake it." It is not, however, at all likely that Godwin applied to William Taylor. In a letter from Southey to Taylor\* (Keswick, April 11th, 1804) the former alludes to "that booby Godwin, who told Coleridge, to his great amusement, that there was nothing at all in William Taylor." It seems that Taylor had offended Godwin, who, visiting Norwich soon after his second marriage, said to him when they met, "Well, Mr. Taylor, I find you still unmarried"; to which he received the pointed reply, "Yes, sir, I practise what I preach." So that for some years previously there had been little love lost between them, and Wordsworth need not have troubled himself

\* Memoir of the Life and Writings of the late William Taylor, of Norwich, edited by J. W. Robberds (Lond., Murray, 1843), vol. i. p. 500.

to "damn" Taylor "with faint praise," and to more than "hesitate dislike."

Furthermore, on examining Taylor's versified 'Sir Blue Beard' (which seems to have appeared at least twice in a separate form as well as in Taylor's weekly Norwich and Norfolk newspaper, the *Iris*, but is now only accessible in the pages of an old volume of the *Monthly Magazine*, where it was reprinted in December, 1814\*), it has not the faintest shadow of resemblance, in manner, style, treatment, or metre, to the versified story of 'Beauty and the Beast' as published by Godwin. (I have not, indeed, seen 'Cinderella,' which Taylor appears from an allusion of Southey's also to have versified, though I can find no trace of it.) Nor have I succeeded in discovering any other allusion to Taylor, beyond that in Wordsworth's letter, in Godwin's own memoirs. There was evidently a mutual dislike and avoidance of each other, of many years' standing, between the two men.

In the case of Charles Lamb, however, the whole weight of internal as well as external evidence tends to confirm the assumption that Godwin resorted to him in his difficulty. It would be absurd, indeed, to pretend that 'Beauty and the Beast' contains anything like the same amount of Lamb's peculiar humour as 'Prince Dorus,' which overbrims with it. But there is the same quaintness and old-fashioned pomposity of diction in both. The metre is different. 'Prince Dorus' is in the heroic (or mock-heroic) couplet, while 'Beauty and the Beast' is in rhymed octosyllables. But the treatment is similar. In each case a confession puts an end to an enchantment or spell under which a prince has suffered, and he weds his lady-love, and they live happily ever after.

The poem opens as follows:—

A Merchant who by generous pains  
Prosper'd in honourable gains  
Could boast, his wealth and fame to share,  
Three many sons, three daughters fair,  
With these he felt supremely blest.  
His latest born surpass'd the rest:  
She was so gentle, good and kind,  
So fair in feature, form and mind,  
So constant too in filial duty,  
The neighbours call'd her Little Beauty!

The gifts and graces, which grow and increase as childhood departs and womanhood approaches, and which gain for her such universal favour and affection elsewhere, only serve to excite the anger and jealousy of her proud sisters:—

Her elder sisters, gay and vain,  
View'd her with envy and disdain;  
Toss'd up their heads with haughty air,  
Dress, Fashion, Pleasure, all their care.

All of a sudden the merchant their father is brought to ruin and poverty by the wreck of some valuable freights. The contrast of the behaviour of Beauty and her sisters after this dire misfortune is very prettily and graphically told:—

With willing hand and ready grace  
Mild Beauty takes the Servants' place;  
Rose with the sun to household cares,  
And morn's repast with zeal prepares,  
The wholesome meal, the cheerful fire:  
What cannot filial love inspire?  
And when the task of day was done,  
Suspended till the rising sun,  
Music and song the hours employ'd,  
As more deserved, the more enjoy'd.  
Not so the sisters; as before  
"Twas rich and idle, now 'twas poor.  
In shabby finery array'd  
They still affected a pride;  
While both insulted gentle Beauty,  
Unwearied in the housewife's duty;  
They mock'd her robe of modest brown,  
And view'd her with a taunting frown;  
Yet scarce could hold their rage to see  
The blithe effects of Industry.

In the course of time a letter arrives for the merchant, holding out some prospect that at least a part of his fortunes may have escaped wreck. Before hastening to town to seek confirmation of these welcome tidings, the father desires each of his daughters to name the presents they would like him to bring back on his return. Again in striking contrast to the jewels and costly finery eagerly demanded by

\* Vol. xxxviii. pp. 437-40.

her elder sisters, Beauty is content to choose a rose, "the emblem of herself." But the good merchant's hopes, as it soon appears, have been raised only to be disappointed; and now comes the wonderful part of the story, once familiar enough doubtless in its main outlines to most of your readers when children.

The merchant has to travel homeward footsore and empty-handed, and while still a day's march from his humble cottage is caught in a storm, which leads him to seek shelter in a dwelling which proves to be a palace and an enchanted one.

Entering a splendid hall, he found,  
With every luxury around,  
A blazing fire, a sumptuous board,  
A costly cellar, well stored,  
All open'd wide, as if to say,  
Stranger, refresh thee on thy way!

In what follows there is surely (if anywhere in the poem) a stroke of Lamb's quaint and playful humour:—

— so hungry was he grown  
He pick'd a capon to the bone,  
And as choice wines before him stood,  
He needs must taste if they were good;  
So much he felt his spirits cheer'd,  
The more he drank the less he fear'd.

Awaking in the morning, after a refreshing night's rest, the merchant finds that his wet clothes, which had been drenched with the storm, have been replaced by a complete and sumptuous suit of new garments. After partaking of the bountiful breakfast ready spread before him, he sallies forth into the grounds, and comes suddenly upon "a shower of roses." Mindful of his promise to Beauty, he proceeds to gather one, when a dreadful growling assails his ear, and a hideous Beast appears to view, and reproaches him as follows:—

All that my castle own'd was thine,  
My food, my fire, my bed, my wine:  
Thou robb'dst my rose-trees to return,  
For this, base plunderer, thou shalt mourn.

The merchant humbly and contritely explains that the theft was committed for the sake of "a loved daughter fair as spring," and adds:—

O didst thou know, my lord, the maid.

I must here break off for the present, hoping to conclude my extracts and comments next week.

JOHN PEARSON.

*THE MEDIEVAL HISTORY OF GREECE.*

MGR. MARANGÒ, Latin Archbishop of Athens, is engaged on an historical work which will throw a light on a hitherto obscure period. It will be entitled 'Græcia Sacra Latina,' and will contain the civil and religious history of Greece from the time of Innocent III, the founder of all the Latin sees in the Levant, down to the establishment of the Turkish domination. The origin of the work may be dated from the time when the author was appointed Bishop-coadjutor of the Island of Tenos, when he was fortunate enough to discover in the diocesan archives, amongst the mouldy papers that had not been burnt, a complete set of the acts of the episcopal chancery for two whole centuries. The importance of this discovery may be illustrated by the fact that by their means he was enabled to ascertain the true date of the taking of Tenos, one of the last bulwarks of Venetian Greece, by the Musselman. All historians and our guide-books place the date in 1714, whereas the true date is June 5th, 1715. The episcopal chancellor of the period noted carefully every incident of the siege from its beginning down to the day of the capitulation of the governor Balbi. He moreover mentions that the bishop was taken away by death in December, 1714, in order that he might not be allowed to see the victory of the infidel. Perhaps some original historian may have seen the Latin date "5 Jun.", and mistaken it for 5 Jan. of 1715, which in the Greek calendar would still be within the year 1714. But this is a mere conjecture. Archbishop Marangò has been able to transcribe or have copies made for him of all the documents in the episcopal archives of the Levant, and will

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thus be able to bring to light a multitude of facts hitherto unknown. In the archives of Tenos alone he discovered the names of ten bishops of whose existence no record had been preserved. The 'Monuments Inédits de la Grèce' of Sathas, recently published in Paris, and the 'Regesta' of the Popes of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries from the Vatican archives, now in course of publication, are works which will confirm the value of these historical discoveries.

## PROF. G. CURTIUS.

Few philologists have exercised an influence so wide as George Curtius. He had not the architectonic power of Bopp nor the extraordinary acuteness of Benfey; but he was unquestionably the first man of the generation which succeeded the patriarchs of Indo-European philology. One of the best Greek scholars of Germany, he added to his knowledge insight and judgment which gave to his conclusions a unique weight. His was pre-eminently the *mens sana*; the reader felt that he was in the hand of a master, and was perhaps too ready for unquestioning submission. The books by which he was first generally known were his 'Tempora und Modi,' an application of the comparative method to the history of inflection, and his 'Essay on Comparative Philology in relation to Classical Scholarship.' This little work, which appeared at Berlin in 1845, was translated into English, and proved most suggestive in this country. His great work the 'Griechische Etymologie' appeared, we think, in 1858; it has gone through five editions, and been translated into English. The book consisted of three parts: an introduction in which the application of the principles of comparative philology to particular languages is discussed with vigour and sense; the second deals with the regular changes of the Greek language, in the shape of a dictionary which gives the cognate words of other languages, with short discussions of each group; the third deals with "sporadic" change—the essential point on which Curtius differed from the "new school" of German philologists. Next came in 1873 'Das Verbum der Griech. Sprache, seinem Baue nach Dargestellt.' In this the history of perhaps the most marvellous product of any language is traced in all its developments. The reconstruction of the earliest forms is less successful and fairly liable to Brugmann's criticism as an example of what he calls the "addition" method, i.e., the attempt to ascertain the primitive form of some flexion by putting together the different elements which each dialect or separate language supplies, as though the biggest form must needs be the oldest, and there could be no change except by waste. From 1868 to 1878 Curtius was editor of the *Studien zur Griech. und Latein. Grammatik*, ten volumes which contained a singularly valuable series of papers by Curtius himself, Brugmann, Deecke, Fick, Jolly, G. Meyer, Siegmund, Windisch, and others. In the ninth volume was the famous paper by Brugmann on the 'Nasal Sonans,' which was the first outbreak of the so-called "neogrammatici" against the traditional methods of philology, of which Curtius was the most distinguished representative. This dissension (which eventually caused the *Studien* to cease, though it was followed by a new series of a more general character, called *Leipziger Studien*, also edited by Curtius with the help of Lange, Ribbeck, and H. Lipsius) has lasted to the present time, and was described a few weeks ago in this journal in a notice of Curtius's latest work—a brief 'Kritik' of the present state of philology. Replies by Delbrück and Brugmann have since appeared. Generally speaking, we hold that Curtius's assault on the modern dogma of the absolute invariability of phonetic law has not been met by his opponents; but a good defence has been made of the new theories of the primitive vocalism, and a rather remarkable justification is given by Brugmann of the doctrine of form

association, which Curtius by no means denied, but held rightly to be a dangerous weapon in the hands of the too ingenious philologist.

The events of Curtius's life were not many. A German professor's career is rarely adventurous. Curtius was born at Lübeck in 1820. After studying at Berlin and Bonn he went to Dresden as a teacher, but before long returned to Berlin. After passing some years there, he became a professor at Prague in 1849. From Prague he went to Kiel, and in December, 1861, he received a *Ruf* to Leipzig, with which university he has since been identified.

Curtius's 'School Greek Grammar' has gone through numerous editions in Germany, and has been translated into English in Dr. Smith's series. It has not been so widely used as its merits might seem to claim; but unquestionably it has done much to direct our grammars into a sounder path, and other grammars of the same spirit, and perhaps a better arrangement, are slowly expelling anachronisms like Wordsworth's 'Primer.'

## THE BATTLE OF BRUNNANBURH.

The Groves, Chester, Aug. 17, 1885.

THOUGH I cannot lay claim to be called one of the local antiquaries to whom Dr. Weymouth refers, still I may be able, perhaps, to supply some further details on the subject of which his letter treats.

In the local publication the *Cheshire Sheaf* several short articles have appeared on this historic question, but none, I think, so conclusive as the remarks of Dr. Weymouth appear to be. In one place Mr. John Leyfield points out that on the Ordnance Survey for Bromborough parish the "Wargreaves" is mentioned as the site of a battle between Æthelstan and the Danes in 937. Again, in the *Proceedings of the Chester Archaeological, Architectural, and Historical Society* (vol. ii.) there is a paper by the secretary, Mr. Thomas Hughes, F.S.A., on some Anglo-Saxon coins discovered under the foundation stone of the old church of St. John the Baptist in our city. It is there stated that about 910 the Princess Æthelflæda built a fortress at Brimsbury, which is identified by local authorities with Bromborough.

The reference to "the present learned historian who occupies the deanery of Chester" recalls to my mind an incident bearing in some degree on the question under consideration, in which my respected friend Dr. Howson took part. The aforesaid local society made a summer excursion in, I believe, 1883 to the village of Thurstaston, not far from Bromborough, and itself undoubtedly an Anglo-Saxon settlement, where the worthy Dean stood on the enormous stone—said by some to be a sacrificial altar, by others, with less truth I fancy, to be a mere boulder—which gives its name to the adjoining hamlet of Thurstaston, the "town of Thor's stone," and gave us an interesting address on the English occupation of the neighbourhood.

These circumstances, combined with undoubted evidence of a former settlement at Runcorn—since swept away for the improvement of the Mersey navigation—and of another camp at Edesbury, also due to Æthelflæda, go far, I venture to think, to establish the great probability of Dr. Weymouth's proposition.

T. CANN-HUGHES.

Kitlands, Surrey, Aug. 18, 1885.

In his letter to the *Athenæum* of August 15th, on the subject of the place of this battle, Mr. Weymouth may come to a correct conclusion, but his arguments are certainly wrong. The Scots who fought at Brunnanburh were the people of Constantine III., king of Scots in the later sense, father-in-law of Anlaf, or Olaf, of Dublin. I doubt if "Scots," without further description, would be given as a name to Irishmen by an English chronicler writing after the middle of the tenth century. Apart from this, however, there is no doubt that "Constantine, the hoary warrior," was king of the Scots of Britain. The

invaders fled to Dublin and the Irish coasts because Olaf with his Norsemen came thence, not because the Scots were Irish Scots.

So far, however, as geographical probability goes, the conclusion that Brunnanburh is Bromborough, in Cheshire, may be supported. It is not at all impossible that later chroniclers may have substituted one estuary for another, and said "Humber" where they should have said "Mersey" or "Dee." This is not to be proved though at all, or even conjectured confidently.

H. E. MALDEN.

Benwelldeno, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Aug. 19, 1885.

I OBSERVE in your last number a letter from Mr. R. F. Weymouth on the site of the battle of Brunnanburh. By a curious coincidence I have been for the last few weeks thinking of addressing you on the same subject. But, though I agree with Mr. Weymouth that the battle was in all probability fought on the western side of the island, I place the site not in Cheshire, but in Dumfriesshire. Travellers on the Caledonian Railway may observe on the right side of the line between Ecclefechan and Lochrie a long, flat-topped hill, with a very striking outline. This hill is called "Burnswark," and is covered with camps, some probably Celtic, some undoubtedly Roman. This I believe to be the Brunnanburh "around" which, in the words of the Chronicle, the battle was fought. I hope to have an opportunity in an early number of the new *Historical Review* of arguing for this view of the subject, unless, indeed, the "traces of a great battle" near Bromborough, to which Mr. Weymouth alludes, should prove his case so completely as to destroy mine. In the mean time, however, I may just state that one of my points is that the battle-field is called by Geoffrey Gaimar "Brunesware," the transition from which form to "Burnswark" is evidently an easy one.

THOS. HODGKIN.

MR. W. J. THOMS, F.S.A.

MANY of the daily papers have already announced the death of an old and highly-valued contributor to these columns, Mr. William J. Thoms, at the age of eighty-one years. Time travels fast, and the contemporaries of a man of that ripe age are quickly gathered to the majority, yet there are many persons, both in the literary world and the political, who will hear with sincere regret of the death of a man who combined a great knowledge in various branches of English and foreign literature and history with a most genial and happy faculty of imparting that knowledge. A literary chat with Mr. Thoms was a privilege not easily forgotten. It happily fell, through the strange chances of life, that this privilege was enjoyed by a large number of eminent persons who were thoroughly capable of appreciating it.

During the great railway pressure of 1845 additional clerks were required for the service of the House of Lords. The late chief clerk of the Parliament Office, Mr. Henry Stone Smith, was aware of the excellent official reputation which Mr. Thoms had acquired after some twenty years' service in the Secretary's office, Chelsea Hospital, and, mainly at Mr. Smith's instance, Mr. Thoms was placed on the staff of the Parliament Office. The House of Lords acquired through Mr. Smith's judgment a clerk of thoroughly business habits, conscientious zeal, and accuracy, but it also got, over and above what it had bargained for, the literary knowledge and research of Mr. Thoms. It was not very long before the clerk of the Printed Paper Office (Mr. Thoms' first appointment) had drawn to his room for *unofficial* purposes the great lawyers and politicians of the recent past, Lord Brougham, Lord Lyndhurst, and Lord Campbell; the eminent historians, Lord Macaulay and Earl Stanhope; and to these may be added the names of the Earl of Ellenborough, Lord Broughton, the late Lord Lyttelton, and

Lord Houghton; but a complete list would include most of the distinguished names among the members (many of whom have now passed away) of the Upper House.

A brief glance at Mr. Thom's literary life will easily account for the attraction which he exercised over persons of literary and antiquarian tastes. He had laboriously explored many of the paths and by-paths of literature and history, "he had studded his head with all such reading as was never read"; but these paths lead to the great thoroughfares, and the knowledge of them becomes of the highest value in the larger work of the historian. His earliest publication was 'A Collection of Early Prose Romances,' which appeared in 1828; this was followed by 'Lays and Legends of Various Nations' (1834); and his lines of research into the traditions and early customs of English and foreign life led him to deal with the whole subject as a distinct branch of history under the now well-known appellation, which he created, of "folk-lore," his contributions on the subject first appearing in the columns of the *Athenæum*, and so down many paths and by-paths—Shakspearean literature, Charles I. and his death warrant, Queen Anne literature, Pope and his quarrels, down to Hannah Lightfoot, Mrs. Serres, and Mrs. Ryves's 'Appeal for Royalty.' For many years Mr. Thoms was secretary of the Camden Society and a most active member of its council. He was also the secretary of the long extinct *Ælfric Society*.

In addition to his varied knowledge, Mr. Thoms possessed a most retentive memory, and even when knowledge and memory were at a loss, his wonderful faculty of knowing "where to seek and where to find" the books to refer to for the information required was never at fault, and to all this must be added the genial courtesy and frank goodwill with which he was ever ready to impart his knowledge to the inquirer. On the social side, those who have met Mr. Thoms in the genial atmosphere of the Cocked Hat Club will not easily forget his ready play of wit and his large fund of humorous anecdote.

Mr. Thom's share in the longevity controversy will not readily be forgotten. It should be observed that neither he, nor the late Mr. Dilke, nor Sir Cornwall Lewis, the three chief exponents of the case of the sceptics, denied that human existence could be prolonged beyond the age of one hundred years, but they took exception to the great multitude of unfounded assertions of the fact constantly and carelessly made, for the most part in the provincial press, and they contended for the verification of all alleged cases by *legal* proof. Subjected to this test an enormous percentage of the assertions broke down, and Mr. Thom's efforts for the attainment of a true average met with the warmest commendations and acknowledgments from Prof. Owen and other eminent scientific men.

It was almost inevitable that Mr. Thoms, with his very special tone and habit of mind, should have felt the want in the literary world of a *Notes and Queries*, and having felt the want his business habits and unwearying energy rendered him a most fit person to carry out a totally new literary project. That he did carry it out most effectively, doing at the same time, be it noted, his own official work most zealously, need not now be affirmed. Every one prophesied that such a paper would never succeed, and yet from the first it was a success. The service Mr. Thoms rendered by establishing it was recognized by a public dinner given to him by many eminent literary men, together with a very handsome testimonial, on his retirement from the post of editor on the 9th of November, 1872, and in that retirement from active literary life he had at least the deep consolation of feeling that the vital power of his conception had outlived his own diminished strength and energy, and that it would most assuredly outlive his own span of life.

Literary Gossip.

MR. JOHN MORLEY purposes retiring from the editorship of *Macmillan's Magazine*.

It is a sign of the times that it is proposed to turn a well-known quarterly into a monthly magazine.

A large and interesting collection of letters and papers bearing upon the social and rural history of East Anglia during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries has turned up among the archives of the Marquess Townshend at Rainham Park. It was known that Sir Nathaniel Bacon, second son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, had left a number of MSS. behind him, and that these had come into the possession of the Townshends at the death of Sir Nathaniel in 1622, but they had never been examined or arranged. Mr. W. Ansell Day, whose careful issue of the Pythouse Papers proved him to be exceptionally qualified for such researches, has already calendared some hundreds of the documents he has discovered, and finds that the series goes back as far as late in the reign of Henry VIII., while it extends, by additions made to the collection by later hands, down to the Restoration. Sir Nathaniel Bacon was an

extremely active magistrate in Norfolk. This correspondence contains some remarkable illustrations of the working of the vagrancy and bastardy laws, the legislation against Popish recusants, the hardships experienced by poor people with common rights, the character of the clergy, and other kindred matters during the period which the correspondence covers. There are one or two drafts of letters from Sir Nathaniel to his half-brother Lord Verulam, unfortunately of no great interest, and one from Anthony Bacon to his brother Edward in 1591, while he was still in France, and breathing some anxiety to return to England. Among the more purely local papers which the Norfolk antiquary will prize are those concerned with the building of Sir Nathaniel's great house at Stiffkey, which still exists, though now in a very dilapidated condition. One paper gives the dimensions of the various rooms in the mansion; another series of documents is concerned with an abortive, but very vexatious and very costly attempt to construct a pier at Sheringham, near Cromer. The mere arranging of this large collection will take some months if it be done at all intelligently and effectively.

The Tenth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts was presented to Parliament at the end of the session, but will not be issued to the public for some weeks. The full descriptions of private collections of manuscripts examined, which were attached to previous reports in the form of appendixes, will in future be issued in a series of separate volumes, after the pattern of the Calendar of the Marquis of Salisbury's MSS., the first portion of which was put forth by the Commissioners last year. One volume of this kind, containing, among other reports, Dr. Fraser's accounts of Lord Eglinton's and Sir J. Stirling Maxwell's manuscripts, will be issued very shortly. Later in the year we may expect reports on the collections of the Marquis of Abergavenny, the Earl of West-

morland, the Earl of Powis, Lord Muncaster, Lord Braye, Lord Stafford, &c.; Wells Cathedral and Stonyhurst College, &c.; besides many contributions from Ireland by Mr. Gilbert on the archives of the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Fingall, &c.

Mr. WALFORD SELBY, who is at present engaged on a revised version of the Certificates of Knights' Fees returned to King Henry II., *circa* 1166, has, most fortunately, been able to identify two of the original returns. It has generally been supposed by antiquaries that every one of the two hundred and fifty odd "Carte" had disappeared for ever. Indeed, early in this century the Chapter House officials stated, in reply to a special inquiry on the subject, that no such records could be discovered, adding that such important returns would hardly have escaped the notice of Le Neve and Agarde. It was suggested, however, that some might be buried in the mass of miscellanea. The two documents now identified are: 1, the certificate, under seal, of Hilary, Bishop of Chichester; and, 2, the return of the Knights of the Honor of Clare in Suffolk. These originals prove beyond a doubt the superiority of the Black Book version of the charters. They also furnish proof that the "Carte" are in no way condensed in the Red and Black Books, but that these versions give *verbatim* (but certainly not *literatim*) reproductions of the originals. The bishop's return above alluded to is a remarkably fine specimen of the bold calligraphy of the period, but only a fragment of the episcopal seal, in white wax, remains attached to the certificate. It is hoped that further research may increase the number of these invaluable records.

THE arrangement of the Essex County Records, kept at Chelmsford, has just been brought to completion. A proper record room has been provided for their preservation, and the various series of rolls and loose documents have been classified and ticketed. The Sessions Rolls commence in the reign of Elizabeth, and form the leading class, but the various groups of records usually found in county collections are also well represented. The documents relating to recusancy are full of interest. Inasmuch as tradition, if not better evidence, says that when they were in Springfield Gaol barrow-loads of these very records were used for manure (!), it is matter for congratulation that this county has any records left to arrange.

PROF. MONTAGUE, of Amherst College, Massachusetts, is editing a work, which will be privately printed, on the history of the Montague family in America. An introduction, extending to thirty-four pages, contains the history of the Montagues in England from 1066 to 1634.

THE Monthly List of Parliamentary Papers for July, 1885, contains 94 House of Lords Papers, 38 House of Commons Reports and Papers, 46 House of Commons Bills, and 46 Papers by Command. The House of Lords Papers are chiefly provisional orders and amendments to Bills. The House of Commons Reports and Papers comprise a List of Parliamentary Papers for the Session 1884; a Return of the Quantity of Fish conveyed by Railway from each of the principal Fishing Ports of England and Wales, Scotland,

and Ireland, 1879 to 1884; a Map showing the New Railways and Roads made or proposed to be made upon the North-Western Frontier of India; a Report from the Select Committee on Corporation of London Tower Bridge Bill; and Returns showing the Tons Weight of Hull built of Ships of War for the Years 1880-1, 1881-2, 1882-3, and 1883-4. Among the Papers by Command we note the Twenty-eighth Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for 1884-5, with some retrospective history and complete tables of accounts of the duties from 1869-70 to 1884-5 inclusive. The Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Inspector of Salmon Fisheries (England and Wales) is accompanied with a map.

We lately mentioned a project for presenting to the American poet Walt Whitman a "free-will offering" from some of his British admirers who are not well satisfied with the apathetic or hostile reception which his works encounter in his own country. The following letter on the subject has been addressed by Mr. Whitman to Mr. Herbert Gilchrist, the honorary secretary for the subscription scheme:—

328, Mickle Street, Camden, New Jersey,  
August 1, 1885.

DEAR HERBERT GILCHRIST.—Yours of July 21st just received, soliciting some definite word from me about an English or Transatlantic "free-will offering"—a proposed affectionate and voluntary gift to me from my friends there. I feel deeply even for the prompting of it, and should decidedly and gratefully accept anything it produces. (My publisher, David McKay, of Philadelphia, has just been over to pay the last half-annual royalty on my two volumes 'Leaves of Grass' and 'Specimen Days,' which amounted to twenty-two dollars and six cents—this being the income to me from the sale of my books for the last six months.)

Fearfully hot weather here. I have had a sunstroke which has made me weak, and kept me indoors for the last twelve days; but I move around the house, eat my rations fairly, write a little, and shall quite certainly soon resume my usual state of health, late times—doubtless lowered a slight notch or two, as I find that is the way things go on year after year. Fortunately I have a good, faithful young Jersey woman and friend, Mary Davis, who cooks for me and vigilantly sees to me. Give my love to W. M. Rossetti and to all inquiring friends, known or unknown.

You are at liberty to make any use of this letter you see fit.

WALT WHITMAN.

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT have in the press a new work entitled 'The Palace and the Hospital; or, Chronicles of Greenwich,' by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange, author of 'The Village of Palaces,' &c., with illustrations. The same firm will publish during September two new novels: 'Dorothy Drake,' by Frederick H. Moore, and 'A Faire Damzell,' by Esme Stuart.

MR. G. T. BETTANY, of Caius College, Cambridge, has become the editor of the *Christian Chronicle*, a weekly journal, formerly edited by Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple. Dr. Parker's sermons, forming part of his 'People's Bible,' will continue to be published in the *Christian Chronicle*. Mr. Bettany will also edit the *Daisy Family Story Paper*, until recently edited by Mrs. Parker.

MR. T. J. NORTHY has nearly ready for early publication 'A Popular History of Exeter.' The author is a contributor to the local press.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces a new series of "Popular County Histories," intended to furnish chronicles of each county in England in a handy form. The volumes will be demy octavo size in roxburgh binding; large-paper copies will also be issued in quarto in restricted numbers. The first volume, to be published very shortly, will be a 'Popular History of Norfolk,' by Mr. Walter Rye. The immediately following volumes will be the 'History of Devonshire,' by Mr. R. N. Worth, the 'History of Berkshire,' by Major Cooper King, and 'History of Yorkshire,' by the Rev. R. V. Taylor.

THE September number of *Harper's Magazine* will contain a full-page portrait of General Grant and reminiscences by an officer of his staff, and an illustrated article on the fortunes of the House of Murray, the famous publishers.

THE forthcoming number of *Walford's Antiquarian* will contain a paper by the editor on the home of John Milton at Chalfont St. Giles; also the conclusion of the Rev. Joseph Maskell's paper entitled 'William Thynne, Chaucer's First Editor,' and a further instalment of 'England in 1689,' being extracts from a diary written by Samuel Sewall, the American judge, communicated by Mr. James Greenstreet. Under the heading of "Autograph Letters" the magazine will contain a letter, dated May 26th, 1675, from James, Duke of York (afterwards James II.), to his "deare nephew" the Prince of Orange, assuring him of the continuance of his kindness.

THE September number of *Book-Lore* will contain a paper on the Penzance Public Library by Mr. W. Roberts. It will also contain a further contribution on sham almanacs by Mr. Cornelius Walford.

MR. J. E. PRICE contributes to the next number of the *Antiquary* the first portion of a paper on 'Old London Wall,' illustrated by some hitherto unpublished drawings. Mr. R. E. Peach writes for the same journal a paper on 'Ralph Allen, Prior Park and Bath,' and Mr. T. Fairman Ordish concludes his papers on 'Early English Inventions.'

A RESIDENT at Tangiers, in a private letter dated August 1st, says:—

"The Sultan wants to have some school-books printed in the native language, and has especially named geography, arithmetic, outlines of history, and elementary chemistry; also a first book on astronomy. Cannot some one manage to get up a publishing company in Tangiers? It would soon pay a good dividend on the capital invested, and would effect a vast amount of good."

THE death is announced of Prof. Ludwig Lange, the author of the well-known 'Manual of Roman Antiquities' published in Weidmann's series of classical handbooks, and colleague of the late George Curtius at Leipzig.

MR. SLARK writes:—

"Until yesterday I had overlooked in your review of Goethe's 'Faust,' July 25th, at p. 105, the remark: 'So long as Bayard Taylor's work remains, as we believe it now is, out of print, &c. My reprint has been done nearly twelve months, as you will see by my advertisement in Publishers' Circular enclosed."

## SCIENCE

*Cruise of the Alert: Four Years in Patagonian, Polynesian, and Mascaren Waters (1878-1882).* By R. W. Coppinger, M.D., Staff Surgeon Royal Navy, C.M.Z.S. (Sonnen-schein & Co.)

DR. COPPINGER was appointed surgeon to the Alert on the understanding that he would devote his spare time to the collection and study of natural history objects, for which this surveying cruise afforded exceptional opportunities. He has accordingly written with special and almost exclusive reference to topics connected with his particular study, showing therein, we think, both discretion and skill, for he has not only avoided undue lengthening of the book, or stinting his proper subject, by the introduction of extraneous matter; he has also successfully avoided monotony, and the book is one which—excepting possibly here and there a technical sentence dealing with the minuter spoils of the dredge—any intelligent reader may enjoy throughout. It is perhaps out of place to bestow praise on the diligent pursuit of that which is itself a pleasure, but we may at least say that Dr. Coppinger has made excellent use of his opportunities. In the first days of the voyage the old problems of the phosphorescence of the sea and the habits of the petrels and their kindred come up for discussion, and some interesting details are given in each case. Few people probably connect the idea of great bodily activity with a shell fish, nevertheless at St. Vincent the writer

"obtained some large and active specimens of a large wing-shell, the *Strombus pugilis*, whose gymnastic performances, when subsequently placed in a vessel of sea water, excited general interest. Armed with his long powerful foot, he struck out boldly in all directions, the operculated extremity acting like a sword blade, and alarming me for the safety of the seaweeds and other more delicate organisms which occupied the same vessel. When disposed to turn about, it protruded the foot so as to half encircle the shell, and by then rapidly straightening the organ the desired change of position was effected. It was very interesting to see the complete control which the animal thus exercised over its heavy and apparently unwieldy shell."

One of the principal tasks assigned to the Alert lay in the neighbourhood of Magellan Straits, where, besides the discovery and survey of safe anchorages, certain sheltered channels were to be examined which would enable a vessel passing from the Straits to the Pacific and vice versa to avoid a dangerous island-girt part of the western coast. Dr. Coppinger's description of the general appearance of the region, of its physical features, and the causes, geological and other, which have produced these, has all the clearness and attention to detail which distinguish his treatment of smaller matters. A recent elevation of the land is proved by the discovery, far above sea level, of caves in which the dead had been buried and covered by a marine deposit. Great glaciers have done, and are still doing, their work, and the writer describes a forest in the process of being overwhelmed by the advancing mass. The rainfall is pretty constant, March being, we are told, the only fine summer month; and the great moisture

seems the proximate cause of a curious phenomenon which partially simulates the action of a glacier. This is

"a slow but steady motion of the soil cap over its rocky foundation on the sloping hill-sides..... An evergreen arboreal forest, rising through a dense undergrowth of brushwood and mosses, clothes the hill-side to a height of about 1,000 feet, and this mass of vegetation, with its subjacent peaty, swampy soil, resting—as it frequently does—upon a hill-side already planed by old ice action, naturally tends, under the influence of gravitation, combined with that of expansion and contraction of the soil, to slide gradually downwards until it meets the sea, lake, or valley, as the case may be..... Some of the effects of this 'soil motion' are apt to be confounded with those due to glacial action, for the soil cap takes with it in its downward progress not only its clothing of trees, ferns, and mosses, but also a 'moraine profonde' of rocks, stones, and stems of dead trees great and small, whereby the hills are being denuded, and the valleys, lakes, and channels gradually filled up. When we first entered the Western Channels my attention was at once directed to this subject on noticing that the lower branches of trees growing in immediate proximity to the seashore were in many places withering from immersion in the salt water, and that in some cases entire trees had perished prematurely, from their roots having become entirely submerged. On looking more closely into the matter, I noticed that sodden snags of dead trees, mingled with stones, were often to be seen on the bottom of the inshore waters, and that the beds of fresh water lakes were plentifully strewn with similar fragments of wood, the remains of bygone forests which had perished prematurely. These circumstances are fully explained by the occurrence of soil motion, for as the soil cap..... reaches the water's edge, the soluble portions are removed, while its more durable contents are left to accumulate at the foot of the incline. In this way rocks and stones may sometimes be seen balanced in odd situations near the sea beach, simulating the 'roches perchées' which are dropped by a melting iceberg or a receding glacier. These circumstances are all the more interesting from their occurring in a region where the effects of old and recent glacial action are exhibited to a marked degree..... There are, therefore, in this region, ample opportunities of comparing and differentiating phenomena, which have resulted from former glacial action, and those which are due to soil motion—a force now in operation."

Among many interesting notes on the habits of birds the author contrasts the inferior wit of the gull with that of various competitors, as the shag or skua, and wonders that the "simple gull" is not crushed out in the struggle for existence. The apparent stupidity of the cormorant under certain circumstances he is inclined to ascribe to defective sight.

From the gloomy and inhospitable Magellan region the author proceeded *vid* Chile to the Polynesian islands, and thence—after relaxing a little, as was meet, among the gay Tahitians and the ever "friendly" Tongans, while not neglecting more solid work—to Sydney. Here, true to the plan of his book, the place being so well known, he only records that for three months he "enjoyed the unaccustomed pleasures of civilized society." Passing up the coast, he repeats an accusation which has been made before and denied, viz., that through the instrumentalities of the native police "the aborigines of Queensland are being gradually exterminated. In the official reports of their proceedings, when sent to operate against a troublesome party of natives, the

verb 'to disperse' is playfully substituted for the harsher term 'to shoot.'

Not the least interesting part of the book is that which describes the Seychelles Islands, with the lesser known Amirante group, geographically a south-western extension of the former. Here, as in some of the smaller and remoter Polynesian groups, a small islet is often found with a single white man and perhaps half a dozen Africans as sole inhabitants, cultivating coco-nuts, or catching and drying fish, for some distant proprietor. The flora, like the resources generally of these little spots, is for the most part exceedingly limited; but from what we have already said about the book it will not be a matter for surprise that even these small islands, both by their natural products and by their conformation as illustrating problems in physical geography, have in Dr. Coppering's hands yielded matter of varied interest.

*Gleanings from the Natural History of the Ancients.* By Rev. M. G. Watkins, M.A. (Stock.)

FROM the manner in which this book is divided into chapters, with such titles as 'A Homeric Bestiary,' 'Greek and Roman Dogs,' 'Owls,' 'Pygmies,' 'Hunting among the Ancients,' 'The Romans as Acclimatizers in Britain,' &c., it is not unnatural to suppose that some portion has already seen the light in the pages of a magazine. Of this, however, the author says nothing in his introduction, merely stating that although these chapters are fragmentary and greatly indebted to the labours of previous writers, "they have not been put together without much trouble, and not a little honest and diligent research." For this reason he ventures to hope that some of his readers may find in perusing them a little of the same pleasure which he has experienced while searching for the facts and fancies therein set forth. He has, in a word, poured out the contents of his note and commonplace books, rather than, as he says, attempt a complete natural history of the ancients. In so doing he has acted with commendable discretion, for he thereby avoids comparison with an admirable little work, 'The Natural History of the Ancients,' by the Rev. W. Houghton, published about 1879, remarkable for the high value of its closely compressed matter as well as for its extreme accuracy. The latter quality can hardly be considered a characteristic feature of Mr. Watkins's work. For instance, he several times refers to Dr. St. George Mivart, the well-known monographer of the cat, as Mr. St. John Mivart; he invariably speaks of Sir Richard as Prof. Owen; and to call Ctesias, who wrote B.C. 401–384, a contemporary of Herodotus, who was born B.C. 484, is to strain the ordinary meaning of words. Nor can his references be received with implicit reliance. We may pass over the ascription of Virgil's "Lausus equum domitor debellatorque ferarum" to the Iliad as an obvious slip of the pen for Æneid; but the reference to lib. v. 51 is clearly wrong, and should be lib. vii. 651.

It is not, however, our wish to follow too closely the work of an author who evidently writes for a popular audience, and we will therefore only take the following at random.

In the second chapter, 'Greek and Roman Dogs,' we are told that (p. 24) "a dog's attack and rage may be mitigated by the person so assaulted sitting down quietly on the ground. This belief, as we have shown, is as old as Homer." So far there has not been a word to show anything of the kind, but on turning to p. 49 we find that Dr. John Caius, in his celebrated tractate on 'Englisches Dogges,' is quoted as repeating

"the old receipt for quieting a fierce dog which attacks a passer-by, viz., to sit down on the ground and fearlessly await his approach. Whether any one has ever tried to put it in practice in real life we know not, nor have we ever cared to essay its virtues; but Ulysses certainly knew its value and tried it to some purpose."

This would show that chap. iii. was really written and published somewhere before chap. ii. The belief is still current in the south of Europe, and we have been assured that the practice is as invariably successful as it was when Ulysses flourished.

The chapter treating of the British dog and its origin is interesting, and we agree with Mr. Watkins in identifying the *agassaeus* of Ovidian with the Scotch terrier: it is certainly not the "gazehound," or even the beagle, as rendered by some authors. The article on wolves is very good, conveying a large amount of information in a small compass, and it is also up to date. The latter observation will hardly apply to some remarks on the Romans as acclimatizers in Britain. There can be little doubt that the fallow deer, *Cervus dama*, was introduced to our island by the Romans, but the statement that, although it had become extinct, "it had existed in Britain in prehistoric times," must be based upon the faintest of evidence. Prof. Boyd Dawkins expressly states that no remains of the fallow deer have been found in deposits older than those of the Roman period at London Wall and at Colchester; and Mr. E. T. Newton, writing in 1880, says that no remains of true *C. dama* are known from the "forest bed" of Eastern England, some fragments, ascribed to a so-called sub-species, *C. browni*, being probably those of a totally different and extinct animal. To the Romans also we are indebted for the pheasant, and Dugdale is quoted by the author to show that by A.D. 1199 a certain W. Brewer was licensed to have "free-warren throughout all his own lands for hares, pheasants, and partridges," indicating that the bird was at that time acclimatized in English woodlands. There is, however, a much earlier notice of the pheasant, for in the bill of fare drawn up by Harold for the household of the canons of Waltham Abbey, A.D. 1059, the pheasant is mentioned with partridges, geese, fowls, and other birds; and in the year 1100 license was given by Henry I. to the Abbot of Amesbury to kill hares and pheasants. It may be added that Thomas à Becket on the 29th of December, 1179, a few hours before his martyrdom, dined on a pheasant, and judging from the remark of one of his monks, that "he dined more heartily and cheerfully that day than usual," it would appear that he enjoyed it.

In the article on owls the author shows that the disrepute into which the bird of night has fallen with the ignorant is not due to the Greeks, but to the far more superstitious Romans, by whom the heritage

No 3017, Aug. 22, '85  
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of woe was transmitted to the speakers of the Romance languages. The belief had already been adopted in the first century by the Romanized Josephus. As a matter of detail it may be mentioned that Mr. Watkins is mistaken in his identification of *Glaucidium passerinum* (Linnæus), the pygmy owl of the mountain pine-forests, with the bird of Minerva and of Athens; the former is unknown in Greece, the latter is *Athene noctua*, the common little owl of Europe. Virgil probably took a poet's licence in speaking of the eagle carrying off a swan, but we submit that to expand the force of the words *sustulere* and *rapere*, as Mr. Watkins does, into conveying a swan "over the wide valley to the distant crests of the Apennines," is a very "far cry" indeed. Col. Hawker says that the average weight of eight whoopers or wild swans was 19 lb. apiece!

We hardly think we need say any more, the above remarks giving a fair idea of the character of the work. It is slight and not too accurate in minor details, but it is pleasant reading, and it will prove an agreeable and instructive companion during the approaching vacation.

#### MEDICAL BOOKS.

*Illustrated Lectures on Ambulance Work.* By R. Lawton Roberts, M.D. (Lewis.)—The famous Mr. Abernethy, in his lectures at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, used to impress upon the students the necessity of being certain of the position of the great arteries of the body by relating a true story about an officer in the navy during the great war. The officer was wounded in the shoulder, and the surgeon, not knowing the position of the chief artery, amputated the arm at the shoulder joint. The operation was slow, and the officer bore it heroically, only asking as the surgeon bungled on if it would be long. "It will soon be over," said the operator. The patient added, "Sir, I thank God for it," and in a few moments was dead. As Abernethy told the story in the simplest language and in an attractive conversational voice, at the end of a careful account of the position of the arteries of the upper arm, every student felt the awful responsibility of forgetting the anatomical details which the lecturer had just taught him and the force of the words with which, amidst the feeling silence of the class, Abernethy finished the lesson, "I hope you will never forget the course of the axillary artery." Medical education has so much advanced since Abernethy's days that such ignorance as this naval surgeon displayed may now be believed impossible even in the least instructed of medical practitioners, and the work of the St. John's Ambulance Association is doing much to spread that general knowledge of surgical anatomy which enables any educated man or woman to save life in cases of injury to the great arteries of the limbs. The useful lectures which the Association has instituted have led to the publication of many books on first aid to the wounded, and among works of this class Dr. Lawton Roberts's deserves a high place. All his descriptions are clear, he dwells upon the points of importance, and omits every detail which does not add to the precise instruction he wishes to convey. He is well known as a distinguished graduate of the University of London, and the remote district in which he lives and in which these lectures were given is fortunate in possessing a medical man of such well-arranged knowledge and with so great a power of making it useful to the public. Every part of the book is good; but the few pages on what to do with a patient seized with an epileptic fit, or how to distinguish an hysterical attack, and the remarks on burns deserve especial commendation. The

lucid text is made clearer still by well-chosen and well-drawn woodcuts, and in the 164 pages scarcely a superfluous sentence is to be found.

*Ambulance Lectures on Home Nursing and Hygiene.* By Sam. Osborn, F.R.C.S. (Lewis.)

This book cannot be recommended to those who are anxious to learn the rudiments of the art of nursing, for it is defective in its description of necessary details and abounds in useless general remarks. Surely we do not need a surgeon to tell us "a good appetite is a great blessing"; nor can we gain much from learning that "a depraved appetite is occasionally met with, and is usually found in girls, who will eat anything, from slate pencils upwards. Incentives to appetite are not good, because they are unnatural. What nature wants she demands; what she does not want she rejects." Some of the physiological statements are inexact, and many of the clinical remarks are misleading. A nurse who was told by Mr. Osborn, "The thermometer is a most useful guide in disease, as an increase of temperature cannot be feigned, and therefore must be genuine," would certainly be deluded by those impostors, several of whose cases have been described by medical writers, who raise the mercury of the thermometer by dexterous movements of the arm or other part. Mania from drinking is confused with delirium tremens, typhoid fever is confidently stated to be infectious, the normal temperature of the body is not accurately stated, while the pages on fevers abound with errors of detail. In the prolixity of the style and in the ignorance shown of the general principles of medicine, as distinct from the mere art of surgery, the book bears a curious resemblance to the writings of some of the barber surgeons of the reign of Elizabeth, and the resemblance is made complete by the fragments of half-understood Latin. *Pro re nata*, says Mr. Osborn, means "occasionally," *ante cibum* means "before meals," but *post cibum* "after food." Full details are given as to the right instrument maker or other shopkeeper from whom to buy, so that the book cannot be described as wholly devoid of exact information; but we cannot in any way recommend it for nurses' reading.

*A Text-Book of Pharmacology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica.* By T. Lauder Brunton, M.D., F.R.S. (Macmillan & Co.)—Dr. Brunton's book is the most important addition which has been made for some years to the study of pharmacology, and contains the best collection of the most recent information on the subjects of its title. Most students of medicine will be obliged to become possessed of a copy, and the only disadvantage is that the book weighs more than four times as much as the work which has long been the standard text-book. The subject is the driest in the whole range of medicine, and our only regret is that the distinguished author should have been obliged to give so much time to so exhausting a labour, which might have occupied a less useful mind with an equal result. The book is of the very best of its kind, and deserves to fill in the modern libraries of medicine the place which Dioscorides held in that of Chaucer's doctor of physic. No one in England has given more time to the study of the physiological action of drugs on animals than Dr. Brunton, and the results of his experiments are fully given in this important volume.

*Face and Foot Deformities.* By F. Churchill, C.M. (Churchill.)—Mr. Churchill says that he groups face and foot deformities together because he thinks that of all deformities they interfere most with success in life—a curious kind of reason to find in the introduction to a book of scientific pretensions. We wonder whether Cromwell's career would have been more successful if Mr. Churchill had removed his wart. There is something to be said the other way:

Yet Vane could tell what ill from beauty spring,

And Sedley cursed the form that pleased a king.

The true reason of the book becomes more and more obvious as the reader gets further and

further from the introduction. It is a sort of professional advertisement, and, like the signs which Act of Parliament used to compel the surgeons to hang at their doors, signifies that the author is at home to cure deformities, and that the deformed may hope for as good a result as that shown by the lady at p. 183, or by the boy waiting to be flogged at p. 194. The book does not seem to be addressed to those members of the surgical profession who by careful pathological and clinical investigation make out the true nature and scientific treatment of disease, but to patients or their friends, and sometimes the advice given to them is sound, as in the terse sentence on p. 132: "Avoid boots with high heels." It is to be hoped that the result of following this good advice will be more elegant than the author's language in expressing the result: "I should much like to see the *jeunes dames* exchange their woodeny scuffe for the comfortable spring of a well-shod foot." In the midst of the discussion of the well-known and elaborate observations of Parker and Shattock on the causation of clubfoot the author manages to inform his reader that he is often consulted by ladies grand enough to frequent the Court, and on another page he manages to include nearly all skin diseases within the scope of his title. His book shows that he has had extensive opportunities of observation in some parts of his subject; but it adds little or nothing to our stock of surgical information.

*Clinical and Pathological Observations on Tumours of the Ovary, Fallopian Tube, and Broad Ligament.* By A. H. G. Doran, F.R.C.S. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—Mr. Doran's book is an important addition to the branch of medical knowledge with which it is occupied. It consists almost entirely of new and original work, and it differs from most of the existing treatises in the fact that it combines pathological with clinical observations. Gynaecologists rarely pass much time in the post-mortem room, and most of their writings show a deficient acquaintance with morbid anatomy. The result is that when they speak of structure in relation to disease they often treat of what might be, and not of what is. From this defect Mr. Doran is altogether free. His book is full of minute and laborious pathological work. It is not too much to say that it is superior to every work of the kind hitherto published in England.

#### ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

We have received the sixth volume of results of astronomical observations made at the Melbourne Observatory under the direction of Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, Government Astronomer to the Colony of Victoria. It contains the results obtained with the transit circle during the years from 1876 to 1880, giving, as in previous volumes, both the separate right ascensions and north polar distances of the stars observed, and an annual catalogue of the concluded mean places (most of these being derived from several observations) for each of the five years herein included. The results of a series of observations of the planet Mars and neighbouring stars during the favourable opposition of 1877 are also given in this volume; but these had been previously published for comparison with those made at other observatories, and subsequent determination of the solar parallax from them. The Melbourne Observatory was established in its present position in 1863, the instruments being removed thither from Williams-town, where, on the construction of an astronomical observatory by the colonial Government in 1853, Mr. Ellery was appointed to organize and permanently superintend it. The site originally selected, near Geelong's Point, was a good one at the time; but the gradual encroachment of the town upon the hitherto unoccupied land surrounding the building, the construction of a line of railway with its terminus at the Point, and the subsequent erection of large workshops

within 1,000 feet of the transit instrument, combined to render it unfit for an observatory, and led to the removal to the present admirable situation on a piece of high ground to the south of Melbourne, in the midst of an extensive area reserved as a park, and remote from the city, on the other side of the river Yarra. The erection of the new observatory was commenced in October, 1861, and completed early in 1863. During the whole time of his tenure of office at this, the Melbourne (the former having been called the Williamstown) Observatory, Mr. Ellery has had the able assistance of Mr. E. J. White, who received his appointment in 1860, subsequently to which the staff was increased. No complete account of the observations made with the equatorials has yet been published.

The eighth part of the publications of the Cincinnati Observatory has been issued, giving the observations of comets made in the year 1883, and particularly an account of the phenomena presented by Pons's comet of 1812 at its re-appearance in 1883-4. This is illustrated with thirteen plates of drawings, made partly from the 11-inch refractor, and interesting details are given of the physical aspect of the comet from October 30th, 1883, to January 26th, 1884.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

To the notice which has appeared of Prof. Milne-Edwards it may be added that he was one of the six honorary members of the Society of Anthropology of Paris, having been elected on April 4th, 1861.

Mr. T. V. Holmes, F.G.S., a member of the Anthropological Institute, in a paper published by the Essex Field Club, has considered the geological evidence as to the antiquity of the human skeleton lately found at the Tilbury Docks, and described by Sir Richard Owen in his recent work entitled 'Antiquity of Man as deduced from the Discovery of a Human Skeleton during the Excavations of the East and West India Dock Extension at Tilbury, North Bank of the Thames.' The skeleton appears to have been found at a depth of  $34\frac{1}{2}$  feet, nearly 2 feet below the upper surface of the sand, and is described by Sir Richard as that of a robust man who had attained old age, and the thickness and strength of whose thighbone indicated power and frequency of locomotion. The forehead is low and narrow, matched by low Australian and Andamanese skulls; and if the skeleton be, as Sir R. Owen considers, the first unquestionably palaeolithic bones of man yet discovered, the conclusions which he draws, with the eloquence and clearness that still, as always, characterize whatever he writes, are fully justified. Mr. Holmes, however, points out that, as the illustrious and venerable naturalist has never visited the Docks himself, he does not appreciate the difference of age between those older alluvial deposits of the Thames Valley in which Mr. Worthington Smith has found palaeolithic implements and the newer alluvium of Tilbury.

The *Journal* of the Anthropological Institute for August contains two valuable papers on the race-types of the Jews, illustrated by composite photographs successfully prepared by Mr. Galton, the president, and communicated by him to the *Photographic News*. They were taken with hardly any selection from among the boys in a Jewish free school, but yield a markedly individual type. From this Mr. J. Jacobs infers that there has been little admixture of alien blood amongst the Jews since their dispersion, and he draws the same conclusion from history and from statistics of the infertility of mixed marriages between Jews and Gentiles. Dr. Neubauer takes an opposite view, but the facts and arguments adduced by Mr. Jacobs carry great weight. Admiral Tremlett contributes drawings and a description of the sculptures on dolmens in the Morbihan. In a learned paper Mr. J. G. Frazer ingeniously argues that many of the burial customs both of savage and civilized peoples originated in the desire to bar the return

of the ghost of the dead. He answers Plutarch's question, "When a man who has been falsely reported to have died abroad returns home alive, why is he not admitted by the door, but gets upon the tiles and so lets himself down into the house?" by an exhaustive review of burial customs and superstitions all over the world, from Brittany to Samoa, showing that a ghost must not be allowed to return by the way he left, and that a man supposed to be dead must be treated as a ghost and do as ghosts do—not to put too fine a point upon it, he must come down the chimney or through the compluvium opening in the roof. This is an original and valuable paper. Mr. H. H. Johnston's account of the people of Eastern Equatorial Africa and Mr. A. J. Duffield's hopeful remarks on the natives of New Ireland are important original contributions to ethnology. Dr. Hull furnishes measurements and other observations on the Arabs of Arabia Petrea and Wady Arabah. Mr. Brudenell Carter's and Mr. Roberts's papers show that the alleged superiority in eyesight of savages over civilized people is, to say the least, un-

The sixteenth German Anthropological Congress met at Carlsruhe a few days ago.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

THE Scottish Geographical Magazine, besides the paper on East Africa between the Zambezi and Rovuma rivers, read by Consul H. E. O'Neill in July last, publishes a very welcome abstract of A—K's report on explorations in Tibet and Mongolia, introduced by a sketch of preceding explorations, and followed by Mr. Hennessy's observations. Among minor articles we notice one, entitled 'The Truth about Samoa,' which is worth comparing with the statements made in German White-books. The maps are one of South Africa, showing the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and a reproduction of Dr. Zöller's map of the Batanga river from the *Königliche Zeitung*.

A loan collection of Scottish maps will be arranged in connexion with the meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen. Contributions are solicited by Mr. A. Silva White, of 80, Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

Capt. Giacomo Bove, the old companion of Baron Nordenskiöld, has gone to the Congo to prepare a report on the commercial capabilities of that river for the use of his government.

Capt. Cecchi, who proceeded to Zanzibar in March last, does not propose to carry out an exploration of the Juba river, as originally intended by him.

The *Revue de Géographie* contains articles on 'Vibrations of the Soil,' by J. Girard; on Herat, by J. B. Pasquier; on the Delta of Tongking, by P. A. Conte; on Australia, by E. Léveillé; and on French India, by J. Pène-Siefert.

and on French India, by J. Pene-Stert.

Dr. Veth's expedition in South Africa appears to be making but little progress, owing to the difficulty of taking the ox-waggons up the Chella mountains. On January 30th they were still at the foot of the pass, and Dr. Veth had gone to Huila to procure an additional supply of cattle.

A French engineer, M. G. Angelvy, who explored the Rovuma river in the course of last year on behalf of the Sultan of Zanzibar, declares that the coal found there is of superior quality. Owing to the difficulties of transport it would not, however, pay to take it down to the coast.

*Petermann's Mitteilungen* publishes a description of the "lava desert" to the north of the Vatna Jökull, Iceland, by Th. Thorodsson, with an excellent map, based on surveys made during the summer of 1884; an account of an ascent of the Cameroons Peak in 1879, by Herr E. Flegel; and a paper on a perspective projection for continents, by Dr. A. M. Nell. Herr Flegel's ascent of the Cameroons took place in the company of Messrs. Ashcroft and Kirk.

The New Guinea Company of Berlin is already represented by its journal. The first number contained the charter of the company and a map of its territory by Friederichsen of Hamburg. Number two describes the newly discovered Friedrich Wilhelm harbour, in Astrolabe Bay, as the finest on the north coast of New Guinea. But very few harbours or anchorages have been found, while the reefs and strong currents and sudden calms make navigation difficult. About Astrolabe Bay the country is clothed in dense forest; to the south-east it is much more open. The remarkable terrace formation along the coast, noticed by former voyagers, consists of coralline rock, each terrace, therefore, probably representing a former sea level. The population was found to be well disposed, but scanty, and the reported occupation of the Caroline Islands is intended, it is said, to supply the necessary labour for the proposed plantations.

The southern coast of New Britain has been examined, and its configuration found very different from that shown in the maps. The numerous prominent capes are really islands, connected with each other and with the coast by reefs. The population is said to be scanty, although numerous on the east and west coasts; but much of this must be conjecture.

Thomas Boyd, the first white man to cross the Murray river, and the last survivor of the Hume and Hovele exploring party, has died recently in Sydney, at the age of eighty-eight years, and, as we regret to learn, in great poverty.

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TUES. Horticultural: Fruit and Floral Committees, 11; Ordinary Meeting, 3.

Science Gossips.

'SALMON PROBLEMS' is the title of a work by Mr. Willis-Bund, Chairman of the Severn Fishery Board, to be published next month by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

THE Royal Irish Academy has organized a dredging expedition, which has left Queenstown for a region of the Atlantic about 120 miles west of Cape Clear. A detailed report of this, the first deep-sea expedition from Ireland, will be, of course, presented to the Royal Irish Academy.

SIR JAMES PAGET is requested by the Council of the College of Surgeons to sit for a marble bust to be placed in some suitable position in the college buildings. This is intended to mark the appreciation by the Council of the revision and completion of the catalogue of the pathological collection of the museum and other important services.

**MR. A. H. BRECKENFIELD**, secretary of the San Francisco Microscopical Society, is prepared to furnish specimens of gold from quartz collected by Prof. Hanks at the mines near Dahlonega, Georgia, the peculiarity being the crystalline condition, its purity, and its absolute freedom from coating.

The *Transactions* of the Mining Association and Institute of Cornwall has been received. This is the first part of the first volume issued since the amalgamation of the two societies. The volume contains several valuable papers on mines and mine machinery.

MESSRS. HAMMOND V. HAYES AND JOHN TROWBRIDGE communicate to the *American Journal of Science* for July a paper 'On the Cause of Irregularities in the Action of Galvanic Batteries,' which includes an investigation into the phenomena of the osmose forces.

Mr. C. G. Rockwood, jun., publishes in the *American Journal of Science* for June 'Notes on American Earthquakes,' with a summary of the seismic disturbances recorded in North and South America in 1884.

A HIMALAYAN Natural History Society is about to be established at Simla, with branches

in all the hill stations, the object being to receive and publish reports on the animals, plants, and minerals of the hills of Northern India.

## FINE ARTS

**'THE VALE OF TEARS.'**—DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Dore Gallery, 5, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Praetorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten to Six Daily.—Admission, 1s.

**Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the Death of George II.** Compiled by the late Edward Hawkins, F.R.S., and edited by Augustus W. Franks, F.R.S., and Herbert A. Gruer, 2 vols. (Printed by Order of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

This important work, the appearance of which has long been looked forward to by numismatists, was begun in almost prehistoric times, or about half a century ago, by the late Mr. Edward Hawkins, Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum, and author of the well-known 'Silver Coins of England.' The portion of it which terminates with the reign of William III. was actually printed—apparently at the expense of the nation—in the year 1852, but was never published; for (as the present editorial preface informs us) "on its being submitted to the Trustees they observed in it some strictures upon public characters, which, though admissible in the work of a private individual, they felt could not appear in a publication issued by Government." Various rumours were current at the time, and have been current since, as to what it was precisely that led to the suppression of the volume. From a parliamentary speech reported in Hansard (July 3rd, 1854), and referred to in this preface, it would appear that these "strictures" were of the comparatively harmless order of scandal about Queen Elizabeth: "Some said [the book] was offensive to the adherents of the Stuarts, and others said it was offensive to the Roman Catholics, and a third party said it was offensive to the memory of William III., of whom the right hon. member for Edinburgh (Mr. Macaulay) was so warm an admirer." So far as we are aware, no copies of this work of 1852 have ever been allowed to find their way into the hands of the public; but from the fact that Mr. Hawkins's name is still retained on the title-page as compiler, we may conclude that his printed work and manuscripts have formed a substantial foundation for the editors of the present volume to build upon. Mr. Hawkins is well known to have possessed an admirable collection of English medals (now in the British Museum), and in the formation of it much technical and historical knowledge must have been brought into play.

Three years after the retirement of Mr. Hawkins from the British Museum he consented to the Trustees placing his work in the hands of Mr. Augustus Franks, the well-known Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities, who (together with Mr. W. S. Vaux) then made a revision of the historical notes. Mr. Franks appears as one of the editors of the volumes before us, and he has rendered a special service to the work by examining public and private collections in several European countries, thus bringing

to light a number of medals not known to Mr. Hawkins. The other editor, Mr. Herbert Gruer, of the Department of Coins in the British Museum, and author of the Museum 'Guide to English Medals,' has gone over the whole of the work with Mr. Franks, and "much additional information respecting the medals is due to the researches which he has made," especially in the portion of the work subsequent to the reign of William III., which Mr. Hawkins left in a much less forward state. He has also written the introduction and prepared the indexes. The work as now presented to the public is, except in the matter of illustrations, certainly one of the most complete and carefully prepared numismatic books with which we are acquainted. The technical basis of the work is thoroughly sound, the types are very fully described, and the inscriptions and artists' signatures accurately copied; questions of date and authenticity are duly discussed; and the whereabouts and rarity of the medals are also stated. The work has an extensive scope, for "it contains descriptions of all medals [including jetons and a few coins] at present known that illustrate the history of Great Britain and Ireland to the end of the reign of George II., whether struck in this country or abroad, whether relating to public events or private persons, and whether contemporary or executed at a later date."

Some people will object—and not without reason—to the insertion of non-contemporary medals, and even our authors must have found that their plan was sometimes carrying them too far; as, for instance, where on a page headed Edward VI., 1553, they describe a modern Bluecoat-boy's button bearing the interesting inscription, "J. Nutting, Covent Garden." The pseudo-antique a little destroys the poetry of the true antique when the two are brought into close proximity. But if the admission of non-contemporary medals is not altogether to be commended, it is at least a fault on the right side. As has already been observed in the pages of the *Athenæum*,

"though experts and collectors have, as a rule, little or no difficulty in distinguishing between a contemporary and a non-contemporary specimen, the chance possessor of medals or the ordinary historical student is generally glad to find that the numismatic treatise which he consults contains a detailed description of all the medals with which he is concerned, and is anxious to know precisely why and when his specimens were made."

To have provided the reader with photographic or engraved reproductions of all the chief varieties of British medals described in this work would have greatly swollen its bulk and increased its cost, though the absence of a complete body of illustration is certainly to be regretted. In an official publication it would, perhaps, be unfair to lay the blame upon the authors, who have, indeed, made some contribution to the existing stock of representations of English medals by engraving in their work various specimens not anywhere previously figured. These engravings (of which, by-the-by, there should have been a list) are very neatly executed, and are decidedly above the average of numismatic woodcuts. Careful researches have also been made by the authors in order to furnish the reader with references to works where illustrations of

each medal are to be found. Yet even under these circumstances it is necessary to possess, or to have easy access to, quite a library of ponderous tomes—the folio volumes of Van Loon ("huge armfuls"), the mighty 'Museum Mazzuchellianum,' the 'Nummorum Antiquorum scrinii Bodleianis reconditorum Catalogus,' and a number of minor publications which every gentleman's library is without.

The various abbreviations in the legends of the medals are fully explained, and the Latin mottoes and inscriptions are throughout translated. It is not stated whether or not these translations were made by Mr. Hawkins; if they were, we are bound to point out that the editors have in many instances reformed them indifferent well. We do not, indeed, wish to underrate the difficulty of translating the queer Latin of our old medalists, and no doubt it is hard to avoid being slightly comic when one has to translate a number of unexceptionable propositions, such as "Labor est angues superare," "It is difficult to overcome snakes"; or "Recreo dum redeo," "I refresh as I return"—a legend which presents to the mind's eye quite a little picture of a gig stopping at a public-house on the way home from the Epsom Spring Meeting. But a good many of the inscriptions, especially the quotations from the classics, might certainly have been done into more elegant English, and we observe one or two mistranslations. Thus, the "(Tu) spem reducis mentibus anxiis" in vol. ii. p. 606 is wrongly rendered, and its Horatian origin is not noted. After all, however, these are only blemishes and not blots in an excellent work.

The historical commentary on the medals is evidently the outcome of a great amount of research (some of it in manuscript sources), and appears to us to be very satisfactory. It has a merit not usually supposed to be characteristic of commentaries, namely, that of explaining the *difficulties* of the text. Numismatists who have puzzled over the obscure mythological types of some Greek or Roman coin may perhaps be tempted to think that the devices on the medals of the last two centuries are things which (to use a post-classical expression) any fellow can understand. As a matter of fact, however, unless one has steeped oneself—like our authors—in the history and the medallic usages of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it is by no means easy to thread the mazes of Sebastian Le Clerc's allegory, or to see the point of Christian Wermuth's satire.

In vol. i. there is a useful introductory dissertation on English medals, from the time of their first issue in the reign of Henry VIII. down to the present day. Vol. ii. contains short biographical notices of engravers, artists, &c., with references to their works. This section of the volume is also of much usefulness. The lives of medalists—especially of English medalists—have too often been unsatisfactorily treated, or omitted altogether, even in well-known dictionaries of artists, like those of Nagler and Redgrave; while Bolzenthall's special work on medalists needs supplementing in many parts. There is evidence of a good deal of research having been expended by Mr. Gruer in the preparation of these notices. Thus the account of George Bower (of whose

life, if we remember right, there is a very imperfect notice in Redgrave's dictionary) furnishes the reader with the date of his appointment to the Mint and the date of his death—both facts only to be gleaned, we believe, from the State Papers. The account of Nicholas Briot seems to be derived from the latest French sources, and one or two details are also gathered from the State Papers. There are some useful notices of the large Roettier family, of which hitherto numismatists seem rather to have confounded the persons. An excellent index of inscriptions and a general index complete the work.

Any one who happens to have had frequent opportunities of examining both large and small collections of coins and medals of all countries and periods will have been struck with the rare occurrence of English medals; in fact, in the authors' estimates of rarity in the present work, the words "rare" or "extremely rare" seem to occur more often than "common." The compiler and editors between them have, however, succeeded in sweeping into their net nearly everything metallic, and after a careful examination of their two volumes we have only noticed two omissions—one of a jeton, probably of James I., with the legends "Beati Pacifici" and "Hoc Opus Dei"; the other of a curious little copper piece inscribed with the words "He toched them"—"and they were healed," and showing on its obverse a hand outstretched from heaven to touch the heads of four aged men. A specimen of it exists somewhere in the British Museum coin collection, and it is engraved in Pettigrew's "Superstitions connected with Medicine." We have few additions or corrections to suggest. In connexion with No. 122, in vol. i. (p. 301), it might have been worth while to add that the invention of silver badges as a reward for the "Forlorn Hope" was due to the Royalist Thomas Bushell—a fact recorded in a letter addressed to Bushell by Charles I. (see Ellis's "Original Letters," Second Series, iii. 309). Our authors' supposition that the small marriage medals of Charles I. (No. 1, vol. i. p. 238) were "distributed in great profusion" receives some confirmation from a passage referred to in Mr. Hazlitt's edition of Brand's "Popular Antiquities," vol. ii. p. 97. On p. 153 of vol. ii. (No. 417) a very rare medal is redescribed from Rapin and Van Loon with the reverse type, a cockade inscribed "The National Association for King William." This medal would have received a little additional illustration from the quotation of a passage in Macaulay's "History" (chap. xxi.), in which it is stated that, at the time of the "Association" enthusiasm in 1696, "in many places nobody appeared without wearing in his hat a red riband on which were embroidered the words 'General [or National?] Association for King William.'"

In conclusion, we have heartily to commend this work—which is obviously destined to be a standard one—to the attention of numismatists and historical students. And even our old friend the general reader, if not physically unequal to the task of cutting 1,590 pages of print, will find in it a great deal of interesting matter.

*Dictionnaire des Émailleurs depuis le Moyen Age jusqu'à la Fin du XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle.* Par E. Molinier. Avec Marques. (Paris, Rouan.)—This handy little volume is intended to be the first of a series of keys for general use to all "branches de la curiosité." In the introduction M. Molinier, who is attached to the Musée du Louvre, reviews in the tersest manner the principal phases of the history of enamelling in Europe. The dictionary itself names three hundred and thirty-two enamellers, and a bibliography of the subject and a list of the principal collections in France and abroad are added. The weak portion of M. Molinier's book is the bibliographical, which contains no German books, and among the English works omits to mention the essays in the *Archæologia* and the journals of the Archæological Institute (with one exception) and the Archæological Association. The author, however, it must be admitted, styles this section of his otherwise creditable and extremely useful book an "Essai d'une Bibliographie," which is fair enough, and he would doubtless be glad of help in completing it. The dictionary proper, although it is far from complete, will never be absent from the pocket or the table of the lovers of émaux. M. Molinier is not a mere compiler of proper names and dates; he, on the contrary, is a discriminating critic, as his notes on the styles of the works attributed to the Penicauds serve to show. He should have supplied notes on the Jannitzers, Christopher and Wenzel, whose names and dates only appear. They will probably be treated more liberally in the section devoted to goldsmiths in the series of "Guides du Collectionneur." More facsimiles of signatures are desirable.

*Raphael Morghen's Engraved Works: being a Descriptive Catalogue.* By F. R. Halsey. (Putnam's Sons.)—This handsome volume does credit to the Knickerbocker Press of New York. It is carefully printed; the ordonnance of the typography, which, when excellent and thoughtfully contrived, adds enormously to the comfort of the student consulting a catalogue, is at once simple, perspicuous, and compact, agreeable to the eye, and distinguished by a rational use (and no abuse) of capitals and italics; there is plenty of "white" to gratify the eye and aid the memory without extravagant margins. With Mr. Halsey his subject has evidently been a labour of love, but the introduction shows clearly that his knowledge of the history of R. Morghen's art is second hand, but not at all perfunctory. He thanks those who have assisted him and others whose advice he obtained; but his acknowledgments are indiscriminate, so that he seems not to know real critics from sciolists. He speaks of his having discarded the "generally used—and much abused—method of referring to 'artists' proofs,' 'proofs before letters,' 'with artists' names,' 'open-letter proofs,' 'lettres grises,' 'prints,' &c.," as if it were something uncommon, but no expert would expect to find in a book pretending to scholarship this method of notation, devised by printsellers for their own ends. Mr. Halsey has wisely preferred the usual numerical method of description, so that we are informed about the state of the plates, the etching of each, when recognized, standing as "I," and so on to the published state, or print proper, of each example. The letterpress furnishes details in the following order: the number of each entry in the catalogue; the inscriptions on the plate; its dimensions; the history of the plate, e.g., its date and the place where it was executed; notes on its execution; an account of the original painting, with occasional criticisms; and, finally, an account of copies of the plate in question whenever, as with regard to "The Last Supper" after Da Vinci, such copies have been issued, and an enumeration of their states, with elaborate descriptions of the differences between them. This arrangement admits occasional notes which are often curious and sometimes amusing, e.g.,

of the "Game at Ball," or popular "Il Gioco del Pallone," we learn that the impression in the British Museum is the only one known to our author. It represents a match played in the court adjoining the royal palace at Naples, while crowds looked on, some occupying the house-tops. The Archangel Gabriel, after Saba-telli's so-called miraculous winking picture, is the only print engraved by R. Morghen in the metita or crayon-drawing manner; it is essentially Lapi's work, touched and finished by his employer. Of the vigorous plate after E. Sadeler's interesting "Christ appearing to Magdalene in the form of a Gardener" Mr. Halsey says that Charles Blanc, in his unfinished and carelessly compiled "Manuel de l'Amateur d'Estampes," translates Palmerini's *ortolan* into the French *ortolan*, "which is probably the first mention of the miracle of Christ's transformation into a bird." Mr. Halsey enumerates and describes, all told, 182 works by Morghen, a stupendous total, nearly all of which are in the most searching and firm line manner, for one man, although he lived to the age of seventy-two years. Naturally a great deal was done by his pupils and assistants. Whenever we think of Raphael Morghen it is, of course, with that admiration which is due to a master, and it requires some thought to enable us to appreciate the fact that this great master of the line, a very prince of his art, renowned throughout the world, was born so late as 1761 and died in 1833. On his tomb at Sta. Croce were engraved the words, "La Transfiguration, la Cena, il Cavallo, monumenti esimii del suo merito, ai posteri l'eccellenza dell' italiana incisione attestaranno." The tomb and inscription were altered in 1854, and the references to his masterpieces—among which we should have reckoned the very noble plate of "Aurora with Apollo and the Hours," after Guido, at the Rospigliosi Palace, Rome—were suppressed. It shocks an artist when he thinks that Morghen, to whom we owe so grand a work as "La Cena," engraved vignettes on visiting cards, and, worse than that, wasted his energy on the "Prophets" of Baccio Bandinelli, on Gérard, and, sad to say, on Raphael Mengs! The hands that engraved the beautiful "Madonna del Cardellino," after Raphael, and fifteen other plates from the same painter's productions, ought to have had nobler occupations. The volume opens with an interesting biography of R. Morghen. The book will be highly acceptable to amateurs.

#### ELEUSIS.

THE excavations at Eleusis have now been going on without interruption since June of 1882, and have cost the Greek Archaeological Society of Athens some 10,000£., of which 8,000£. had to be paid the villagers for the cottages that had to be first bought up before anything could be done.

At my first visit, in November of last year, there was visible immediately in front of the temple, at the far end of the newly disinterred courtyard, a magnificent piece of masonry, 50 metres long by 8 metres in height, which served as the foundation for the grand eastern portico, a dodecastyle structure, which now no longer exists. The ground before this wall had been dug out down to the very rock on which it stood, but the trench was even then being rapidly filled in again and the wall itself was fast disappearing from view, so that when I returned a month afterwards it was no longer visible save at the two ends. Where the rock was lowest I counted seventeen courses of regular masonry, consisting of blocks of πέπον stone from the Piraeus, some 2 ft. thick by 4 ft. in length. At the northern end, owing to the rock being slightly higher, the same surface level was reached by the wall having only fifteen courses of masonry, with a height of 7½ metres. Of course the wall was not meant to be seen, but having once seen it one naturally regrets losing sight of a work 2,200 years old.

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Where the northern buttress E stands, an irregular transverse line may be seen dividing the original wall of the cella from the newer wall built for the foundation of the portico 120 years later. The older wall looks much whiter than the subsequent one, though apparently built of the same kind of stone, and a thin outer coat breaks off from it now it is exposed to the air. The later wall, however, is still more easily discriminated by the rough masons' marks chiselled on every stone that has its end outwards while in the other stones that lie longitudinally these marks are hidden from view. These marks consist of rude sprawling letters, and the commonest used are M, N, and Ω; P and A occur frequently ligulate and oftentimes askew. Thus do we verify the assertion of Vitruvius, who says that the temple planned by Ictinus in the days of Pericles was built a considerable time before

Advancing to the front of the portico, and turning to the north-east of the temple, we have displayed to view by the recent excavations a fine stretch of three different kinds of walling, which happily remain undisturbed. The first of these extremely interesting structures is a wall of polygonal uncemented blue marble, looking like an English granite wall, only the stones of the former fit in one to the other so much more cleverly, and present a more even face. This wall, which stands a few paces from and partially masks the unbroken line of the *πότος* Piraeus or island of *Ægina* stone of the foundations of the temple and portico, must be of very ancient date, as it has been cut through in order to build the latter. It is in two stages, the lower being of more regularly squared stones closely fitting together, the upper being of irregular-shaped stones, having smaller stones in

discovered a thick wall of unbaked bricks, standing upon two courses of regular masonry. This wall, now reduced to the consistency of an almost undistinguishable mass of clay, will soon melt away from the action of the weather, to which it has suddenly become exposed after a burial of more than 2,000 years. Such walls are mentioned by Pausanias as common in the fifth century B.C., as they are common in Greece now, and this particular wall would seem to have been a wall of enclosure to the temple destroyed by the Persians. There are evidences that its thickness had been almost doubled at some later time by the addition of a slighter wall on its inner side, the space between the two being filled in with rubble, and the whole width being thus raised to 4½ metres. Outside this wall, and cutting it at an obtuse angle, has been discovered a lozenge-shaped quadrangle, or rather trapezium, formed by eight square stone columns, the tops of which are not higher than the pavement of the portico of the temple. Though this structure and a massive conglomerate or friable-looking stone wall towards the north both belong to Byzantine times, the former buildings into which they were sunk as foundations may have been subterranean apartments used for some purpose or other in connexion with preparation for the mysteries.

As for the temple or sacred adytum itself, it may be described as a hall about 55 metres square, divided into six or eight aisles by seven rows of six pillars each, the whole number of pillars within the cella being forty-two. Only on my last visit, in the month of June, had the causeway of earth and rubbish, which until then ran across the temple, been removed and the sites of these somewhat rude *πότος* stone pillars (1½ metres in diameter) laid bare, as well as the openings, two on each of three sides, for doorways. On several of the foundation piers a few feet of the original stone pillars still remain, but all were at first covered by the mass of earth that encumbered the spot, and their number was ascertained only during the course of the present excavations.

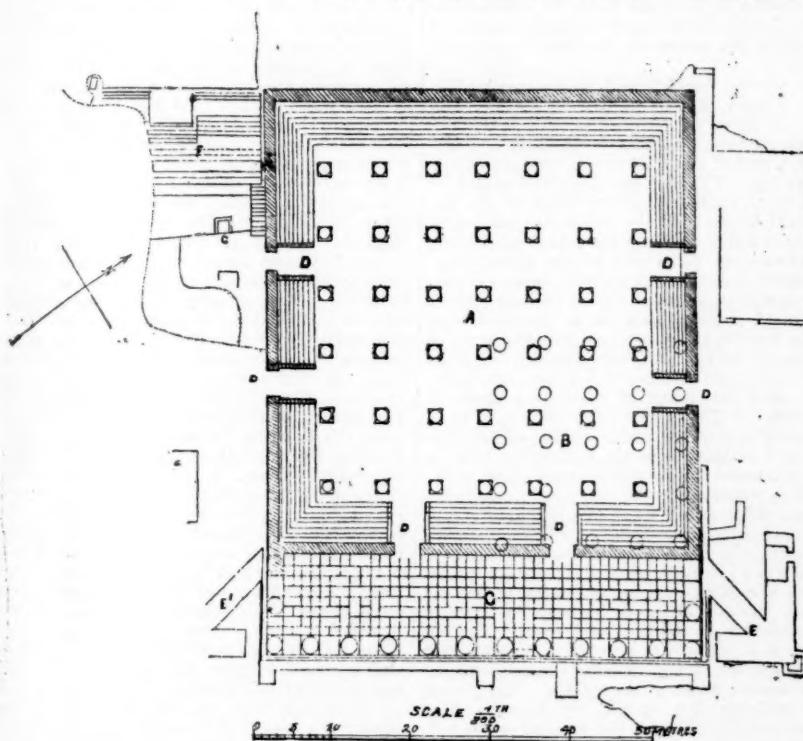
The back of the temple, facing the eastern portico, the only side on which there is no entrance, is cut out of the rock, that part being built up against the hill on which was the Eleusinian acropolis. The rock is rudely cut all along that side of the cella, and for some way on each of the two sides contiguous to it, into seats for the accommodation of assistants or spectators at the solemn rites of worship. These steps or seats, arranged one towering above another as in an amphitheatre, may have been cased with marble, or at least covered with cushions, carpets, or matting.

Owing to the inequalities of the surface in the incomplete state of the excavations, visitors had hitherto almost invariably gone away with the notion that the pavement of the temple was lower than that of the portico by which they had entered it, and many were the theories of dark caverns for initiation, &c., that were built upon this supposed fact. Only within the last two months has the floor of the temple been wholly cleared to view and its level made apparent; but it had already been ascertained by actual measurement that the floor of the cella was just 25 centimetres higher than that of the portico—an imperceptible difference in that great space, but enough to allow of the outflow of water.

Mr. Philios, the intelligent and learned director of the excavations, inclines to the opinion that the temple may have been divided into two stories, the ground floor being in this case 5½ metres high, the height at which stands a platform cut in the rock behind the back of the temple. The cells would be thus almost wholly built up against or cut out of the rock, except on the side shut in by the portico, and the want of apertures for the admission of light would not be felt, as the more solemn mysteries of initiation took place in the dark, and, indeed, at night time.

#### PLAN OF THE TEMPLE OF ELEUSIS, JUNE, 1885.

Drawn to scale (half size) of the Plan by Dorpfeld, 1883, by Walter Rowley, M.Inst.C.E., Leeds.



A Temple built by Pericles.  
B Pre-Periclean Temple.

C Portico.  
D Entrances.

E Buttresses.  
F Staircase.  
G Niche.

hand was set, under Demetrius Phalerius, to that noble and lofty portico, which—looking out straight over the blue waters of the bay of Eleusis on to the hills of Attica, far beyond which could be seen the flowery flanks of Hymettus, while on the right the eye was captivated by the soft flesh-like slopes of the mountain isle of Salamis—gave the throng of worshippers at that world-renowned shrine one of the most deeply interesting views in Greece.

Directly in front of this lettered northern wall were found cut in the rock four tombs, two of which were large enough for youths and two for infants. All these tombs, which were apparently older than the existing buildings, had been opened and rifled, except one of the larger tombs, which was found only half covered, and yielded some crumbled bones and two or three fragments of pottery, on one of which, besides some black figures, could be read the letters LEO<sup>ND</sup>, expanded ΛΕΟΚΠΑΘΣ.

their interstices. It is, moreover, unmistakably blackened by fire, and in the burnt earth near it a gold earring was discovered. This wall, as well as others both in and outside of the present temple, seems to have belonged to the buildings destroyed during the invasion of Attica by Xerxes.

Withdrawing further away from the temple, and looking towards it, we discern on the left another wall running from north to south, which presents a very handsome appearance, being built of fine squared white stones drafted at the joints, so that it looks panelled. This wall is faced only to the east, and is filled in behind with earth (into which stones run at intervals lengthwise), as though it had supported a terrace. This terrace, which may have belonged to the pre-Periclean temple, would have faced due east, the later portico not being due east, but more south-east.

Further off again to the north has been next

There is a flight of steps cut in the rock, just outside the cells on the south side—narrow at the beginning, but of great width above, where it widens into a noble terrace, on which the worshippers might wander out to enjoy the fresh air and the view over sea and mountain—and these steps may have given access to the upper story of the temple, reserved for those not at the time taking part in the rites of initiation or of sacrifice that were being performed in the hall or sanctuary below. The theory of the cells being divided into two stories may find countenance in the circumstance mentioned by Plutarch that the lower columns of the temple were erected by one architect and the upper ones by another. At the foot of the staircase F, leading up to the rocky platform which overhangs the cells (the staircase itself was imbedded until recently in 20 ft. of earth), a little to the left, has been discovered a square niche, G, cut in the rock, large enough for a life-sized statue or for an altar. The plaster on its sides, which has a finely polished surface, is now fast crumbling away from exposure to the atmosphere.

On my second visit, at the end of December, I found a terraced wall of large blocks of polygonal stone of the neighbourhood running across the southern end of the temple, of which it formed the hypotenuse. This wall, faced and regular only on its outer side, and filled in with earth and rubble at the back, seems to have been built to support some terrace or portico of the pre-Periclean temple, which would thus face due south. As, however, this newly discovered structure interfered with the level of the existing ruined temple, the floor of which a little further back is now simply the naked rock levelled for the purpose, it was even at that time being covered in again, so that when I returned later on all trace of it was gone. Even at that date fresh indications of walls had been discovered at the same depth nearer the centre of the present cells, while a foundation pier of a column found in the same southern angle of the temple pointed to some first design not having been carried out, as the pier was out of line with the other pillars of the portico.

At my next visit, at the end of April, the scene all about the entrance of the temple from the portico seemed quite changed, so many pieces of wall below the surface running one way and another had been laid bare; but when I went again, on that day month, the director was able to point triumphantly to the piers of some eight columns crouched in the north-eastern angle of the cells, which belonged unmistakably to the original temple of Eleusis destroyed by Xerxes, to which these various walls had led, and with which they were somehow connected. On my return in another month the outer walls of this primeval temple were laid bare and its dimensions fixed with sufficient certainty. It may be described as a square of about half the dimensions of its successor, being about 25 mètres square, and contained apparently twenty-five pillars, disposed in five rows of five pillars each. It occupies so exactly the north-east angle of the later temple, that its eastern and northern walls seem to coincide with those of the latter, though this fact had not been quite made out when I left, nor had the foundations of all the pillars of this ancient cells been found. A groove in the rocky floor at the south-west corner seemed to point to the site of the foundation walls of the old temple on that side, and thus fix its dimensions. This discovery of the past two months is one of the most interesting imaginable, and was, I think, almost wholly unexpected. The earth is to be filled in around these primordial traces, but the surface of wall and pier is to be left visible, so that within the last temple of Eleusis we can clearly read the outline of its venerable parent.

JOSEPH HIRST.

#### THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Forty-second Annual Congress of the British Archaeological Association, held this year at Brighton, under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk, was opened on Monday, the 17th, at the Pavilion, where, after a hearty reception by the Mayor, Mr. Alderman E. J. Reeves, Sir James A. Picton, F.S.A., delivered, in the absence of the president, the inaugural address. In this, after a brief definition of the signification of archaeology, he spoke at length on the various aspects of antiquity which Sussex presents to the archaeologist.

Some of Sir James Picton's derivations of Sussex place-names are very much open to question; and when he states that the finding of any remnants of Cymric nomenclature in the place-names is a problem yet to be solved, he is probably misinformed, for there can be no doubt that many Celtic names could be recovered by a careful investigation of the list of Sussex places. The word *den*, for example, which Sir James considers to be the Anglo-Saxon equivalent of *valley*, is far more likely to be referable to the British *denu*, found in *denbero*, a swine pasture in the season of the beech mast and acorns.

The address was followed by a paper by Mr. F. E. Sawyer, F.S.A., on 'Old Brighton.' The principal point of interest in this was that Brighton affords (according to the author of the paper) a perfect illustration of an ancient village community. This comparatively new branch of archaeology, that of the investigation of the details which governed the cultivation, and ultimately in many instances the actual possession, of the common fields of a village, is an attractive study, and although up to the present time there is a strange lack of written evidence, which one would naturally look for in grants of land in the twelfth and later centuries, the votaries of the science find sufficiently strong evidences in the direction of lanes and streets and pathways on which much of what they assert is founded. "This," said Mr. Sawyer, "is a system of agriculture under which each inhabitant held certain strips (or sections) of land in the common fields, which were then cultivated in common according to certain rules. In Sussex this is called the system of tenantry, and is found in most of the South Down parishes between Brighton and Eastbourne; but the best development is at Brighton. It further exemplifies the Mark system, as described by Sir Henry Sumner Maine in his work on 'Village Communities in the East and West.' The old town of Brighton was situated almost entirely below the cliffs, but in time extended above. This was the Mark of the village. The ground was probably first broken up between East Street and West Street, and possibly on the hill-sides also, thus converting the common Mark into the arable Mark. It is difficult to trace the early history of the Mark in Brighton, but in the year 1738 a terrier (or land survey) of 'the Common Fields' was made by Budgen, and another in 1792 by another surveyor, and to the owners at these dates the titles to property in the town can still be traced with great accuracy. We find that outside of the old town (which was bounded by North Street, East Street, and West Street) were five large tracts of land known as the Tenantry Laines, and called the East Laine, Little Laine, Hilly Laine, North Laine, and West Laine. These laines were again divided into furlongs, which were, however, separated from each other by narrow roads called leakway roads. The land in the furlongs was in its turn subdivided into long and narrow strips called pauls, running at right angles from the leakway roads. In some cases the strips or pauls were of double width at one end, this increased width extending for only half the length. These pieces were, from their shape, termed hatchets. The laines were situated on the hill-sides, and the furlongs ex-

tended upwards; the leakways were thus at right angles with the hill-side and the pauls parallel to it. This mode of land division has had a singular effect on building operations in Brighton, for the leakways have become main streets, as St. James's Street, Edward Street, Church Street, Trafalgar Street, Gloucester Road, &c., whilst the smaller streets run parallel to the pauls. The rapidity with which the ground was covered with buildings had a great influence in preserving these old land divisions. The primitive boundaries of the furlongs, &c., are thus permanently preserved. The reference to the common field is still kept up in the majority of conveyances of land in Brighton by giving, after the description of the land and its abutments, the name of the owner at the time of one or both terriers, thus, 'part of four pauls of land, late Friend's, before Gunn's, situated in the third furlong in the Hilly Laine in Brighton.' The term paul cannot be traced in any other parish in the county except Brighton. Prof. Skeat has kindly furnished the following notes on the terms *paul* and *laine*: 'Paul, certainly from the A.-S. *pāl* (long *ā*, not *pal*), whence modern English *pole* and *paul*. *Paul* or *pawl* will be found in Webster's dictionary in quite another sense, but it is the same word. Moreover the A.-S. *pāl* is not English at all, but a mere corruption of Latin *pātūs*, a stake. So the sense is stake. *Laine* would rather suggest some such A.-S. form as *lēn* (pronounced *lain*), which in A.-S. commonly means "a gift"; but the corresponding Norse word *lén*, pronounced precisely the same as *laine*, is the regular legal word for a fief, fee, grant, or holding.' The Tenantry Laines of Brighton contained, according to the 1738 terrier, 921 acres 1 rood, or 7,370 pauls (eight pauls in the tenantry measure being equal to an acre). This quantity of land was divided into no less than 1,258 paul-pieces, but these were only held by twenty-five persons, as many had paul-pieces in various parts of the same furlong. There was also another measurement by yardlands, the total number being eighty-four. The parish of Brighton consisted of the old town, the Tenantry Laines, and the Eastern and Western Tenantry Downs, and over the latter the owners of land in the laines had certain rights of pasture termed leases, so named from the Anglo-Saxon *læsū*, pasture, or common. It is very difficult to trace how the right of pasture became exclusively vested in the owners of land in the laines, for there is no doubt that in earlier times the inhabitants of the town generally had some rights. The Brighton Customal of 1580 provided that the constable should have a horse lease, and the two headboroughs one cow lease and twenty-five sheep leases, 'for their pains and troubles in their office.' The common flock of sheep was kept on the Tenantry Downs. About the year 1750, on the Eastern Down, twenty sheep in summer and fifteen sheep in winter were allowed to be kept in respect of each yardland, and the common shepherd, in consideration of his labours, could pasture eighty sheep in summer and seventy in winter. It appears that the custom of Tenantry Laines prevailed also in most of the South Down parishes near Brighton, and is found in the parishes of Rottingdean, Rodmell, Alfriston, Denton, Berwick, Beeding, and Kingston-near-Lewes, and can probably be traced in all the South Down parishes from Brighton to Eastbourne. Amongst these the laines were best developed in Kingston parish, where we find, in the Swanborough and West Laines, no less than sixty furlongs, and many other furlongs in the Brooks, &c. It seems probable that the land in the Brighton laines was cultivated on the 'Common Field' system, especially as the earlier Court Rolls contain frequent allusions to the Common Fields, and the terrier of 1738 is expressly termed 'Terrier of the Common Fields of Brighton.' The pauls, pals, or stakes were probably placed at the edges of the furlongs and indicated the parts of the crop to be reaped by

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each owner. The leakways apparently took the place of the baulks of turf mentioned by Mr. Seeböhm, which, in other places under the Mark cultivation, separated the fields. The Tenantry flock was (as Mr. Kemp's affidavit shows) usually kept on the Sheep Down, but when taken from the Down invariably kept on the fallow lands, or grattins, in the Tenantry Laines. Prof. Nasse, referring to the development of village communities into manors, remarks that in very many cases the lord of the manor shared in the communism, and his land had to be tilled according to the common rules, was subject to the same rights of pasture, and his cattle grazed with those of his tenants upon the common pasture land. This, perhaps, accounts for the number of divisions of Atlingworth Manor, which early in this century consisted of no less than eighty-three detached fragments."

The visit to St. Nicholas's Church, under the guidance of Archdeacon Hannah, drew attention to the ancient font carved in high relief with four tableaux, considerably the oldest detail of or in the church. Of these four subjects, the Baptism of our Lord by St. John the Baptist, with an angel standing on the left-hand side, holding a towel, and the Last Supper, where the Lord is seated at a table with three disciples on either side, are sufficiently clear; but the other two subjects have not yet been satisfactorily explained, although it is believed that the explanation of one of them has been recently discovered in the 'Golden Legend' of Jacobus de Voragine. The story was briefly this: St. Nicholas had exerted himself to root out the worship of the false goddess Diana. Enraged at this, Satan took on him the disguise of a pious woman and presented to some pilgrims journeying to St. Nicholas a vase of oil which had the power of burning walls of stone and which water could not extinguish. Expressing his regret that he was himself unable to visit the holy bishop, the disguised Evil Spirit asked the pilgrims to take the oil and anoint with it the house of the saint. That explains one end of the sculpture, where a female figure is seen giving a small vase to a mariner. The other end of the sculpture presented the sequel. The bishop himself is seen taking the vase from the sailor, and exposing the machinations of the Evil Spirit. The other subject has been thought to represent the sacrament of matrimony, but this is a view which cannot be accepted, and the figure of a man kneeling before a female, seated and stretching out her hand by way of recognition or protection, can hardly be considered, however wide a latitude be allowed to the imagination of the sculptor, as a delineation of the marriage ceremony.

The Brighton Museum, visited during the afternoon, is a model of its class, and contains numerous objects of local antiquity, including the celebrated amber cup found in a Saxon grave near Hove in 1856 with a polished stone hatchet head and other sepulchral remains. One of the principal features pointed out to the Congress party was the collection of seventeenth century English pottery lent to the museum by Mr. Henry Willett, who described the objects, here arranged in a large and well-lighted room. It is a valuable collection, but from the eccentric manner of its arrangement, that of subjects, it presents to the eye a confused mixture of every kind of English ware, regardless of date, fabric, and locality of manufacture, which renders the study of the pieces impossible. It is to be hoped that a more systematic arrangement may be made on the lines followed by Mr. Franks for the somewhat similar collection of the British Museum.

Tuesday's programme was long and varied. At Chichester Museum, where the party was cordially received by the Bishop and Dean, several examples of Roman fictilia from excavations in the cathedral and its vicinity were inspected; a rough-hewn Roman sarcophagus or cist found in 1817 at Avisford Hill, near Arundel, contain-

ing a goodly number of specimens of pottery, and a fine glass cinerary bottle; and another not very dissimilar, but of better workmanship, and furnished with a lid, found at Densworth, in the parish of Funtington: this contains a fine glass vase of somewhat unusual shape, with glass cover and two ample handles of the broad ribbon form generally found upon these vessels. Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., one of the original members of the Association, gave some remarks on the origin and early history of Chichester. He said it represented Regnum, the capital of the Regni, who were in very early alliance with the Romans—a fact proved by history and by an inscription on which he was about to speak. Its position was shown by the 'Itinerary' of Antoninus, in which it occurred at the end of a long journey from the north; but because the distance from the next station, Clausentum, near Bittern, did not agree with the actual mileage, several had placed it at Ringwood, in an opposite direction, where the proper distance obtained, but where there were no adequate remains. It was possible that the compiler of the 'Itinerary' might have indicated the territory of the Regni by the word *Regnum*, and not the capital town; if so, the distance would be correct. There was something to favour this notion in the name *Chichester*. Unlike other large Roman towns, there was in it an element of the Roman name, which probably was *civitas*, or some such word, with the *ci* pronounced as *chi*, for which there was authority. The notion that the Saxon chief called Cissa gave name to the town Mr. Roach Smith said he doubted, and he quoted other examples of the same kind which would not bear criticism. Mr. Roach Smith then took in detail the Roman inscriptions found in Chichester, the first being the indications of a temple to Neptune and Minerva, now preserved at Goodwood. The boundary to the north he considered to be indicated by the foss and vallum which runs through the parish of Funtington by Goodwood towards, if not quite up to Arundel, and several miles to the west. As they were about to see the inscription itself, and as Dr. Birch had promised to speak on the last line, stating that one Pudens had given the site, he need say no more than this, that he did not believe this Pudens had any relation to the Pudens and Claudia of the New Testament, as some had imagined.

Dr. Birch, in explanation of the latter portion of Mr. Roach Smith's remarks, said that the inscription read that the college of artificers or *fabororum* had at their own expense erected a temple to Neptune and Minerva, and he mentioned that the British king Cogidubnus was apparently the same as the Cogidubnus or Cogidunus of Tacitus, who had, after the expedition of Claudius to Britain, A.D. 43, been placed under the Roman protectorate, and had several cities assigned to his government. He was one of those tools of slavery (*instrumenta servitutis*) appointed by the Romans for the subjection of Britain. The inscription at Goodwood had been published in the Latin inscriptions of Britain, edited by Dr. Hübner, and there were difficulties about parts of it, as after the name Cogidubnus was what had been read "Legatus Augusti in Britannia"; but Henzen had stated this to be improbable, as no instance occurred of any native prince being appointed a *legatus*. Other readings, however, had proposed "Legio Augusta I. or II."; but all this they would be able to verify when they saw the stone at Goodwood. With respect to Claudia and Pudens, the name had been read "Clemens," and the Claudia turned out to be part of the title Tiberii Claudi. Although it had been stated that the late Dr. Guest was one who thought that the Claudia and Pudens might refer to the persons mentioned in the Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy, it was highly improbable that those mentioned in this epistle were Britons, and no British name was given in it, and the idea seemed entirely due to sentimentalism.

The base of one of the bastions of the city walls had been excavated on the outer side, in obedience to the suggestion of Mr. C. Roach Smith, who stated that the results had exceeded his anticipations. A square stone base of two stages was found, supporting a circular sub-structure of stone roughly chamfered, on which was a course of rubble work about twelve inches thick with Roman mortar, supporting in turn the lower part of a circular bastion of greater radius than the more recently built upper part of the same bastion. A marble colossal head was seen in the grounds of the palace, which Dr. Birch thought might be that of an early un-bearded emperor or of deity, and an inscribed tablet, too much mutilated for satisfactory decipherment. It was found comparatively recently, built up into a wall. Of the description of the cathedral by Mr. G. M. Hills, the architect, nothing need be said here beyond that the Association is indebted to him for the exhaustive description he gave of the details with which for many years he has been familiar. The most interesting of the details, other than architectural, in the cathedral are the two archaic *alti-rilievi*, representing the arrival of our Lord at the house of Mary and Martha, and the raising of Lazarus, probably of the late eleventh or early twelfth century, built up into the south wall of the south aisle of the choir. These fine specimens of Early English sculpture, being in a soft stone, sadly need some such protection as a plate-glass front would give; and one of them, which has been blunderingly put together by an undiscerning mason, should be carefully set right. This would render intelligible a tableau which, as it stands, is somewhat perplexing. The sockets of the eyes of the figures appear to have been set with coloured stones or jewels. The organ is in a bad place and practically shuts out the north transept from the church service. The episcopal kitchen has a timber roof of great interest as a specimen of ancient carpentry.

A visit to Boxgrove Priory Church elicited an excellent paper from Mr. C. Lynam, in which, after reviewing the present condition of the church, he gave an account of its architecture. The stone slab at Goodwood already mentioned was next inspected, but the party hastened away to Brighton after a hurried inspection of this and of the old masters in the apartments of Goodwood House. In the evening a capital paper was read by Mr. E. P. L. Brock, F.S.A., hon. sec. of the Association, 'On the Peculiarity of the Old Churches of Sussex.'

#### PROF. WORSAE.

THIS well-known archaeologist expired last Saturday, the 15th inst., while on a visit to some relatives at Hagedestgaard, in the neighbourhood of Holbeek, on the island of Zealand. Few of the present generation of Danish men of science have so well-deserved a reputation at home and abroad as the deceased, the news of whose death will be received with deep regret by his numerous friends in all parts of the civilized world.

Jens Jacob Asmussen Worsaae was born in Vejle on the 14th of March, 1821, and received his early education at the college in Horsens. In 1838 he entered the University of Copenhagen, and was shortly afterwards appointed assistant at the Museum of Northern Antiquities. He became thus early connected with the science to which he afterwards devoted his life. In 1842 he received a grant for an archaeological journey through Sweden, and afterwards he was in the same way enabled to visit Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, England, Scotland, and Ireland. One of his most important journeys was undertaken in 1846-47, for the purpose of inquiring into the visits of the ancient Danes and Norsemen to England, the result of this being his well-known work on the subject, which also appeared in English and German editions. From 1855 to 1866 he lec-

tured on Northern antiquities at the University of Copenhagen; in 1858 he was appointed Inspector of the Collection at the Rosenborg Palace. In 1863 he published another important book, 'The Danish Conquest of England and Normandy.' He contributed a large number of archeological essays to the *Transactions* of the Danish Scientific Society and the Archaeological Society, and various other publications. His last important book was 'The Industrial Arts of Denmark,' compiled for the authorities of the South Kensington Museum.

His writings soon secured him a name as one of the most prominent archaeologists of our time. He was a pupil of Mr. Thomsen, the eminent Danish antiquary, whom he succeeded in 1865 as Director of the Museum of Northern Antiquities and of the Ethnographical Museum. These collections, and especially the former, grew rapidly under his supervision, and here he showed his great talents for classifying antiquities. His theories, however, met often with strong opposition, and especially during the latter years of his life, when they sometimes carried him too far. Quite lately he was elected President of the National Museum in Frederiksborg Palace and the new People's Museum in Copenhagen. He was an honorary member of numerous foreign scientific societies, and occupied frequently posts of honour at the various archaeological congresses and meetings in Europe.

Mr. Worsaae took small part in politics, but was notwithstanding this, appointed Minister of Education in the Fonnebæk Ministry of 1874. He was little fitted for this position, and he was glad to abandon it on the resignation of the ministry in the following year.

He possessed social virtues which secured him friends wherever he went. He was a man of fine culture, generous, and ever ready to assist and encourage younger students in his branch of science. He formed no school of archeological science, but his works have secured him a distinguished place in literature, and his long and valuable services to science have earned for him the lasting gratitude and respect of his countrymen.

H. L. B.

#### Five-Art Gossip.

THE picture of 'Christ driving the Money-Changers from the Temple,' by M. Venusti, bought at the Beckett-Denison sale for the National Gallery, has been hung in the Octagon Room. It is a very desirable acquisition. The design for the fine Rubens remains to be hung in the gallery, the two Tiepolos and two early examples bought with them from the same collection having been already placed.

IN the next issue of the *Antiquary* Mr. Alfred Beaver writes a paper on 'Native Painters under James I.', in which he gives a summary of the evidences of native art in England at that period. Mr. Beaver suggests an exhibition of such of the pictures as can be obtained of this period.

THE Building News says that a new church is to be erected overlooking the ruins of Netley Abbey, as a district church for the parish of Hound, and "in the same style of architecture as the abbey." Our contemporary thinks "it is more than doubtful whether this will conduce to the amenities of the Cistercian church." So say we.

THE Report of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings says the long since abandoned church of Llandanwg on the promontory of Mochnas, in Merionethshire, to the ruins of which we referred at length on September 8th, 1883 (*Athenæum*, No. 2915), has been taken in hand by some pious souls, the roof replaced, as we suggested, the wall plate and doors repaired, the thicket of shrubs and wilderness of weeds removed from the sacred enclosure, and the whole so reverently treated that it is no longer a scandal to the faithful and an offence to taste.

THROWLEIGH CHURCH, on Dartmoor, well known to sojourners at Okehampton and Chagford, has been so freely "restored" that only the picturesque tower remains in its authentic condition.

FURTHER excavations near the site of the recently explored ancient bath at Bath have revealed a second Roman structure similar to the former one, and circular in its form.

MR. C. W. DYMOND, F.S.A., and the Rev. H. G. Tomkins, late Vicar of Branscombe, are compiling a monograph on Worlebury, in Somersetshire, one of the most interesting primitive fortresses existing in the British Isles. Since 1851, when the late Rev. F. Warre commenced his exploration of the pits, this camp has received much attention from antiquaries, but hitherto little has really been known of its arrangement and structure. The monograph will supply a description of the design and structure of the camp, together with a classified account of all the best analogues of its various features that could be gathered from accessible sources; a résumé of the published accounts of the excavation of the pits will also be given. The whole will be illustrated by views of the fortress; a general map of its site; a plan of the works from the new survey; sections of the hill; detailed plans, sections, and elevations of the principal parts of the structure; plans and views of some of the pits; drawings of pottery, weapons, ornaments, and other objects found; and lithographs or photographs of the most remarkable skulls.

M. MAGNE, a French architect of much repute, is dead. He was born at Étampes in 1816, entered the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, and won a Second Grand Prix de Rome at the age of twenty-two years. He gained a third-class medal in 1862, and a first-class in 1878. He was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1862, and an Officer in 1879.

ONE hundred and sixty thousand francs are to be expended in the restoration of the Porte St. Denis, Paris, to the dilapidated state of which we have already adverted. The decayed old work is to be cut out, and new stones, matching the rest in colour, are to be introduced.

THE last fragment of the famous villa of the Superintendent Fouquet at St. Mandé, of which we spoke when reviewing the biography of that early patron of art in France, one of the first collectors in Europe, has disappeared in the recent destruction of a pavilion of carved wood and wrought iron of very fine character.

THE names of recipients of the Prix de Rome, First, Second, and Third Class, which we reported last week, refer to winners in the architectural section only. The sculptors similarly distinguished are: Grand Prix, M. Gardet; 1<sup>st</sup> Second Grand Prix, M. E. Emmanuel Hennaux; and 2<sup>nd</sup> Second Grand Prix, M. E. Boutry.

MR. RANDOLPH CLAY, whose death was announced the other day, deserves mention here as a zealous student of Peruvian antiquities.

#### MUSIC

##### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Mary Magdalene: an Oratorio.* Words by Henry S. Leigh, Music by J. Massenet. (J. Williams.) *Nehemiah: an Oratorio.* Composed by Horace Hill, Mus.Doc.Cantab. (Same publisher.)

THESE two works may be placed together not on account of any family resemblance between them, but rather for the points of contrast which they offer. One is a typical example of English and the other of French oratorio, or rather of that class of work which is the nearest French equivalent to oratorio as we understand the term. At the same time a distinct injustice has been done to M. Massenet, either by the editor or publisher of the English version of his 'Marie Magdeleine,'

for in the original the composition is described simply as a *drame sacré en trois actes*, and Pougin in his supplement to Féétis declares that the term "oratorio" was purposely avoided in order to prevent any damaging comparisons with the works of Handel, Bach, and Mendelssohn. Regarded in its proper light, he says, 'Mary Magdalene' is a musical idyl "impregnated with the perfume of youth and poetry," but not written in the broad, noble, and imposing style of oratorio. The name of the original librettist is not given in the English edition. In accordance with the freedom customary in France in the treatment of Biblical stories, he introduces the former associates of the repentant Magdalene, who tempt her to resume her life of gaiety and vice. Judas Iscariot is of their number, and the remaining characters in the work are Martha and Jesus. There is no connected plot, and the music is rather lyrical than dramatic, save in the scene of the crucifixion. Those who know M. Massenet through the medium of his operas will scarcely need to be told that he has been far more successful in situations requiring gentle and fanciful treatment than in those where grandeur and dignity are demanded. The complete absence of contrapuntal writing and the constant employment of the unison in the vocal parts combine to produce a feeling of weakness, and at best the choruses are but melodramatic and grandiose, being, indeed, conceived in the spirit of grand opera. But some of the solo numbers are full of piquant melody, and very grateful to the singer. The gem of the work is a duet for Jesus and Mary in the house at Bethany, the theme of which returns with very felicitous effect near the close, when the risen Christ appears to the Magdalene in the garden. The vocal score, of course, affords no direct indication of the orchestration, but it is easy to perceive that the work is scored in the highly coloured modern French manner, M. Massenet being a follower of Berlioz in this regard. 'Marie Magdeleine' was produced at the Odéon theatre in Paris twelve years ago, and was hailed as a work of genius by the French critics. The composer has since written 'Eve' and 'La Vierge,' but not one of his sacred works has as yet been heard, so far as we are aware, in this country.

As we said above, Dr. Horace Hill's oratorio offers a distinct contrast to the French work. It is not stated for what special occasion, if any, it was written, but we believe it is likely to be heard in London during the coming season. It is asserted that the story of Nehemiah has never before been taken as a theme for musical treatment; but this is erroneous, as an oratorio on the subject, from the pen of Mr. Josiah Booth, came under our notice a short time ago. The present composer is a Norwich musician, and he won favourable notice as the trainer of the festival choir in that city last year. He has wisely selected his text entirely from Scripture, the incidents related in the first six chapters of the book of Nehemiah being interspersed with a few reflective pieces. With regard to the style of the music, it must be confessed that Dr. Hill shows no disposition to follow in the steps of modern oratorio composers, much less to proceed further in the direction of freedom from the bonds of form. His work is divided into set pieces, and of dramatic effect there is not a trace. There is a suspicion of dryness in the air, but in the choruses, where the composer's musicianship is more directly brought into play, there is a good deal of solid, meritorious writing. Higher praise than this it is impossible to bestow at present.

##### HANDEL'S AUTOGRAPH OF 'JEPHTHA.'

THE German Handel Society, which was founded in 1857 for the publication of a complete edition of the great master's works in score taken direct from his autograph (that of nearly all the works being in Her Majesty's private library at Buckingham Palace), with collation of

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the conducting score written out by his amanuensis Schmidt, or Smith, has just added to the well-advanced edition a volume of especial interest and unique character, published for the bicentenary of Handel's birth on February 23rd, 1685. This is nothing less than a facsimile reproduction by photo-lithography of the autograph of the entire score of the oratorio of 'Jephtha.' There are special reasons which dictated the choice of this particular work for publication in facsimile. Being his last oratorio, it exhibits his handwriting at a very mature period of his life (sixty-six years of age), and affords to the skilled musician useful indications of Handel's mode of composing orchestral works, the order in which he filled his score-pages, often writing his pieces first in outline only, consisting of the voice part or parts with a bass, and subsequently filling in the various instrumental parts. In a German preface, Dr. Chrysander, the editor of the whole edition from the beginning, points out these facts and the lessons that may be deduced from them, and reminds us that this oratorio was written just at the time when the composer's sight was failing, but before he was totally blind. The earlier written parts are in his ordinary hand; the later ones in a different, more sprawling hand, easily distinguished, which show the difficulties he had to contend with when his sight was failing and the use of his eyes painful, and at the same time furnish us with the desired criterion as to the time of writing down the various lines. The dates which Handel himself gives make Dr. Chrysander's interpretation of his mode of composition well-nigh certain. At the end of the first part he wrote, "geendiget den 2 Febr. 1751"—finished February 2nd, 1751. In the middle of the great final chorus of the second part occurs, "bis hieher kommen den 13 Febr. 1751, verhindert worden wegen des Geichts meines linken Auges"—got as far as this February 13th, 1751, was hindered by the sight of my left eye; on the next page is written, "den 23. dieses etwas besser worden"—was rather better on the 23rd of this month; so that an interruption of ten days took place at this point. A few pages further, at the end of the second part, he notes, "geendiget [finished] den 27 dieses Febr. 1751." Thus he went steadily on through these two parts (more than two-thirds of the whole) in the months of January and February. But besides the note already quoted at the end of the first part, there is a second, "völlig agost 13. 1751," which shows that after the completion on February 2nd, and after the similar completion of all, or nearly all, the rest of the oratorio, he must have worked again at this first part, and only completed this second labour on August 13th. By "völlig" he must mean "völlig geendiget," fully finished, in opposition to the simple "geendiget." This second labour can, considering the testimony of the handwriting, hardly be explained otherwise than as Dr. Chrysander has done.

I take this opportunity to express my surprise that this perfect score-edition of Handel's works has been so meagrely subscribed for in England. At the beginning, indeed, a doubt was legitimate whether a work of such extent, and demanding so much time, would be carried through, especially as a similar English attempt had woefully broken down. But now the promised three volumes annually have been punctually delivered to the subscribers for the last twenty-eight years, making so far eighty-three in all, and the completion is to be expected in about five years. Musicians ought to be able to appreciate the value of an edition taken direct from the original MS., which corrects all errors, and includes many pieces not previously published and orchestral parts never before known (e.g., the trombone parts in 'Israel in Egypt'); and every one can see that this is by far more complete than any other edition, including as it does forty operas instead of the few previously

published, two German oratorios on the Passion, and an Italian 'Trionfo del Tempo,' two distinct versions of 'Esther,' &c. The beauty of the engraving, and above all the strength of the paper, must be generally admired; and as the choral music (oratorios, church music, &c.) is supplied with a pianoforte accompaniment, it serves the needs of the general musical public and not merely of conductors. Single volumes may also be had from the English agents, Messrs. Schott & Co., 159, Regent Street.

RUSSELL MARTINEAU.

### Musical Gossip.

As we were the first to urge the necessity of cataloguing the collection of ancient musical instruments, &c., in the Albert Hall, it is satisfactory to find the Council of the Inventions Exhibition has, though somewhat tardily, viewed the matter in its proper light, and has issued a catalogue. It is, however, a meagre affair, and is full of misprints, but second edition is promised. A more valuable record of the display will be the catalogue raisonné upon which we are informed Mr. A. J. Hipkins is at present engaged. Its preparation will necessarily occupy a considerable time, and it cannot be issued until after the Exhibition has closed.

A LARGE new theatre, to be called the Salvator Rosa, is in course of construction at Naples in the Vomero quarter. It will be inaugurated about October 1st.

THE Berlin Philharmonic orchestra is engaged from the 1st inst. to September 15th at the Dutch watering-place Scheveningen.

A "KINDERORATORIO" by the Belgian composer Peter Benoit has recently been performed with great success at Brussels. The subject is a Flemish story, and the voice parts are written entirely for children.

A SUBSCRIPTION opened for the purpose of erecting a statue to Weber at Eutin, the birthplace of the composer, has resulted in the meagre sum of 6,500 marks (325*l.*).

HERR R. HEWBERGER, of Vienna, has just composed an opera on the subject of 'As You Like It.'

### Drama

*The Father's Tragedy; William Rufus; Loyalty or Love?* By Michael Field. (Bell & Sons.)

A SECOND work from the hand of Michael Field will be read with interest by those acquainted with the first volume. The second venture of a writer showing such promise, not to speak of performance, challenges grave consideration. Are the three plays, then, contained in this volume superior as regards literary excellence to 'Callirhoe' ? On the whole, we think the first two are. In neither is such an original vein struck as that which was the motive power of 'Callirhoe,' but, on the other hand, there is a wider study of character and a more intense power of utterance. The first play in the present series outlines those rather well-known events in Scottish history touching the unhappy Duke of Rothsay, King Robert III., and the Duke of Albany, of which Scott made such wonderful use in his romance 'The Fair Maid of Perth.' One distinguishing quality of the writer under notice is that in all her work there is a definite and serious purpose, that is to say, she writes not simply for the sake of writing as athletes delight in the exhibition of strength for mere strength's sake. Whether

this writing with a specific moral object enhances or detracts from the value of poetic art is a question of too great magnitude to be gone into here.

'The Father's Tragedy,' then, illustrates the responsibility of parents to their children in contradistinction to the much insisted upon obligation of the children to the parents. This is a powerful and essentially virile composition, all the characters, especially the weak-minded, much suffering king, being delineated with care and discrimination, while the dramatic expression not unfrequently rises to almost the strength of Elizabethan men. Here is a description of starvation. The subject is one not in itself poetic, but to have informed it with tragic terror is an achievement on which the author may be congratulated :—

ROTHSAY. I cannot tell if it is night or day—  
How many nights and days have gone outside,  
And I been hungry here. 'Tis all one night,  
One dream of anguish. I can only think  
Of bread, bread—bread!—the pulling hot desire  
That ever strains to seize upon the thought  
And eat it into nothing. Oh, without  
Are many cornfields—and the river ! God !  
I scarcely can remember anything  
But the white floods, and the last scrap of meat  
I emptied from my wallet. Once I fed,  
Could drink at will, and all the lads about  
Laughing together. Past all things, 'tis strange  
That once I laughed. Would I had ne'er been born !  
I'm nothing but a heap of crying bones  
And maddened flesh. Oh that the earth would gape !  
Would it were famished too !—The holy bread,  
They give it to the dying.....and the taste  
Would make me live. But I'm forgotten clean,  
As I had lived a thousand years ago—  
Mere unrequiring dust—and every atom  
Is grasping like a murderer !

In a different and much higher vein is the passage in which the king learns the death of his son, the italicized lines being as noble as they are simple. The interruption of the frantic king as the gabble of questions as to Rothsay's death goes on is singularly fine and dramatic, though one line evidently recalls the exclamation of bereaved Macduff :—

KING ROBERT. Dead, dead ! You tell an old  
man he is dead  
I've looked on in a cradle—who was full  
Of light and movement—when ? Whom I begot.  
Help, help ! I'm sinking !—Whither ? To the  
depths

To find him who for evermore is gone ?—

No end to where I sink ! [Faints.]

ALBANY. A pillow here !  
Raise up his head—this is unmanly grief,  
Tho' eloquent for pardon. Chafe his hands.  
We'll keep a silence till the fit is pass'd.

\* \* \* \* \*  
KING ROBERT. Oh, I shall never find him. I  
have gone  
To deepest depths of Hell and utmost space—  
For higher there's no warranty to go.—  
Still he may be at Falkland.

ALBANY. Brother, no.  
At Lindores is he buried.

KING ROBERT. Put from sight !  
God help my unbelief !

ALLAN. Be still. He prays.

DUCHESS MARJORIE. When did he die ?

MESSINGER. The night of the great storm.

DUCHESS MARJORIE. Of what complaint ?

MESSINGER. A fever.

DUCHESS MARJORIE. And you said

He's buried ?

KING ROBERT. Stop this catechism ! Stop !

A king's command. She's had no offspring—she !

DUCHESS MARJORIE. None.

KING ROBERT. Allan, ask them if he died a-bed,

Or on the floor as he had been a dog,

Who was my first begotten ?

MESSINGER. There was straw.

KING ROBERT. Shut his vile mouth !  
 ALCBANY. Control this lawless grief.  
 KING ROBERT. How dare you speak who sway'd  
 my anxious love  
 With sly, Satanic counsel; you who drew  
 The net you forced me spin about his life;  
 You who, miscall'd my brother, art my foe,  
 A murderer, false witness. 'Twas your speech  
 Beguiled my fatherhood; 'twas in your fort,  
 You nest of bloodshed, that my son breathed out  
 The last of his short days. Traitor, begone !  
 I read you through and through.

ALCABNY. I will not stay.  
 My pride instructs me, till this rage is out,  
 To spare my ill-star'd, guiltless presence. Thus  
 I take my leave, till calmer thoughts shall claim  
 A penitent recall. Be comforted.

KING ROBERT. A hard-mouth'd, shallow wish !

O Albany,  
*'Tis but the sword's point that is in my heart;*  
*All the long cruel blade has yet to cut.*

[Exit Albany.  
*I know not how to grieve; but time to come*  
*Will find me perfect at it.* This is strange,  
 That all my sorrow is but prophecy.

'William Rufus,' which comes next, is in one way a remarkable experiment, being a work without any feminine interest at all. It is a gloomy and powerful production, and, though it lacks the interest of any central dramatic situation, is in point of style even more vigorous than 'The Father's Tragedy.' Take, for instance, the strange but significant maundering of old Beowulf, whose eyes have been put out, as he sits near the gibbet of his grandson, executed by the Normans :

BEOWULF. I feel it's here; I have no need to see.

I'm glad they murdered him, not made him dark;  
 For now he's dead the Earth will think on him  
*As she unweaves his body bit by bit.*  
 She'll have time like the women-folk at work  
 To turn all over in her mind, and get  
 His wrongs by heart. He never trusted her;  
 He thought her slow.....she's old,  
 It's true; and no ambition for herself:  
 When the corpse lies where she has given suck  
 The lusty days stir in her. [Enter Wilfrith.] Who  
 is here?

WILFRITH. Wilfrith ! I often come to pray for  
 him;

I loved him; it's like standing by the cross,  
 The thief's—and he my brother ! As a child  
 He pushed me from him; I was timorous.  
 I have more reason now to be afraid—  
 He died impenitent. [Aloud] O grandfather,  
 Let us go home; we can pray better there !

BEOWULF. Pray ! pray ! Are you a wench to  
 chatter so ?

Does not your tongue grow rigid in your head,  
 A corpse to bear that silence company ?  
*Have you no death in you?* Oh, say your prayers;  
 I will keep mourning in my ruined ears  
 The passing of his voice.

The phrases marked in the above extract are bold and original, as, indeed, is the conception of the whole passage.

'Love or Loyalty?' which follows, seems, on the whole, unworthy of the two plays with which it is associated. It shows a great deal of effort, but little accomplishment.

There is much to admire and respect in this author's work, disfigured though it is by that incessant striving after dramatic phraseology to which we called attention when noticing her first volume. It is characterized by psychology, strong imagination, and intellectual vigour. What it lacks is not so much the presence of emotion as the identification of the poet with the emotion expressed. Such identification, for instance, as we find in Mr. Browning's most objective work is absent. The book is more powerful than beautiful, and the power is rather that of the sympathy which springs

from the intellect than of the sympathy which informs the intellect.

#### THE WEEK.

PRINCESS'S.—'Hoodman Blind,' a Play in Four Acts and Fourteen Scenes. By H. A. Jones and Wilson Barrett.

'HOODMAN BLIND' is a thing "of shreds and patches." Again and again previous works are recalled, the most striking resemblances being to 'Othello' in the second act and to 'Faust' in a portion of the third. It is nevertheless in its class a fair piece—a piece, at least, that is likely to be successful. Judged by any high standard it will scarcely pass muster. For one better melodrama, however, that sees the light there are a score worse, the main interest has no greater defect than improbability, and the treatment, though indiscreet in some respects, is in the main effective. The happy influence of Mr. Thomas Hardy primarily, and subsequently of Mr. Pinero, is felt in some of the minor characters, the freshness of which atones for the conventionality of the more important. The best characteristic of the play is perhaps its full-bloodedness. Genuine passion is exhibited, and the motives by which the characters are influenced, though extravagant at times, are at least human. The supposition on which the plot rests is that two sisters who have never met and are unaware of each other's existence may yet have a resemblance so strong as to leave their closest friends in doubt as to their identity. From this 'Comedy of Errors' standpoint Messrs. Jones and Barrett proceed to follow the lines of 'Othello.' We have thus a village Othello, without, however, a black face; a heroine who is in many respects a Desdemona; and a tempter who for pure, unadulterated villainy comes very little, if at all, behind Iago. In order to get Desdemona, as it will be convenient to call her, into his power, Iago feels it necessary to "lower her moral tone." This he does accordingly by murdering her father, robbing her of the portion to which she is entitled, and bringing her husband to poverty. This accomplished, he is as far from her as ever. He then gets hold of an obscure sister of the heroine who is a tramp, dresses her in the clothes of Desdemona, and, by a device anticipated in 'Much Ado about Nothing,' brings a spotless lady under the suspicion of being engaged in a shameful intrigue. When Othello's mind is stirred by suspicion derived from evidence much of which is given in good faith, he is brought where he himself views, as he believes, his wife in the arms of a stranger of the most disreputable appearance. The "tedious difficulty" imagined by Shakespeare's Iago is thus brought about, and the husband may and does as "the supervisor grossly gape on," and departs anything rather than "satisfied." After this the play descends into ordinary melodrama. The heroine, Desdemona no longer, driven from house and home, takes to working for her livelihood. The husband, after a spell of intoxication, saves from drowning a woman whom he at first takes to be his wife, but who proves to be her sister, from whom before her death he receives a confession of the fraud that has been perpetrated. He then returns home, meets his enemy, and, drag-

ging him to light, compels him to make full confession of his guilt. The punishment meted out to the wrongdoer is adequate, since the officers of justice get hold of him for the murder of the heroine's father. After a scene at the village pump, recalling that of Gretchen at the well, the heroine is reunited to her husband. The piece has more stuff in it than this description suggests. It is burdened with superfluous scenes which must be removed, and the treatment generally of the heroine's sister the tramp, after her first appearance, is highly injudicious. There is, however, some melodramatic incident which is effective, and the whole is written and thought out with care. It is admirably mounted and well acted. Miss Eastlake has never been seen to more advantage than as the heroine and her sister, for she plays both characters. Mr. Wilson Barrett is thoroughly suited as the hero and acts with genuine passion, while Mr. Willard charges the character of the villain with a malignity, a resolution, and a passion the effect of which is not to be resisted. Mr. George Barrett is also good as a comic satellite of the heroine. The whole is excellent in *ensemble*, and the disposition of the supernumeraries and the management of the crowds show great capacity. The reception of 'Hoodman Blind' was enthusiastic, and its popularity seems assured.

#### Dramatic Gossip.

THE taste for pastoral plays has extended to the provinces. "Pastoral scenes" from 'As You Like It' were performed at Colchester with marked success on the 13th inst. in the grounds of Mr. Round, M.P., adjoining the Castle. The services of some well-known professionals were fortunately secured, Mr. Philip Ben Greet kindly superintending the scenes and undertaking the part of Touchstone. Mr. Courtenay Thorpe appeared as Orlando, and Miss Webster as Rosalind; Miss L. Belmore was Audrey; Miss Whitty, Celia; Miss Belmore, Phoebe; Mr. Bernard Gould, Silvius; and Mr. Ambient, Corin and William.

This evening witnesses the commencement at Tool's Theatre of the intercalary season under the management of Mr. Duck. 'On Change,' recently produced at a morning performance at the Strand, will constitute the chief item in the performance.

MR. HARRY JACKSON, whose death occurred on Thursday night in last week, had acted the previous night at the Pavilion. He was a popular representative of low types of character, but was much given to exaggeration. A part had been assigned him in 'Human Nature,' the melodrama of Messrs. Henry Pettitt and Augustus Harris, to be produced next month at Drury Lane.

THE promised appearance of Miss Mary Anderson as Rosalind will take place on Saturday next at the Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon. Mr. Macklin will be Jaques; Mr. Forbes Robertson, Orlando; Mr. J. G. Taylor, Touchstone; Mrs. Billington, Audrey; and Miss Tilbury, Celia.

MISS TINSLEY, a daughter of the well-known publisher Mr. William Tinsley, has collaborated with Mr. George Conquest in the production of a drama entitled 'The Devil's Luck,' which is to be given next month at the Surrey.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—G.—S. J. H.—A. H.—C. W.—Received.

P. M.—We cannot undertake to answer such questions. O. P.—Many thanks, but the article seems more suited for a magazine than a newspaper.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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